The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXIX. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1906. NO. 22.

THE PROHIBITION TICKET.

How the Newspapers View the Nomination of Berry for Governor.

Appended will be found extracts from editorials dealing with the nominations made by the Prohibition party:

Pittsburg Post, Democratic: It is folly to assume that the Democracy of this State will accept what is apt to be thought the cardinal plank of the Prohibitionists. There are more immediate issues, larger in scope, and more germane to political action, than the hopeless fantasy of sumptuary legislation.

Pittsburg Dispatch, Republican: The political situation in the State is interesting, and made more so by the action of the Prohibition convention. One thing seems reasonably certain, that out of the unprecedented complication which involves all parties and factions the only solution must be the selection of candidates who will attract popular support. For that reason the voters have cause for congratulation.

Philadelphia Press, Republican: The Prohibition action has rather unexpectedly given both the leading parties in the State something lively to think about. It is first clearly the purpose of the Prohibition tail to wag the Democratic dog, and undoubtedly it will succeed. The Democrats have been demanding fusion, but insisting that the candidate for Governor must be a Democrat. Here they have both. Whether they would themselves have chosen Berry or not they cannot now well refuse to accept him. He is unquestionably a Democrat; he was the candidate of the party for State Treasurer last year, and he has the prestige of success. It is apparent that if there is to be any fusion in which the Prohibition party votes are to be counted the coming Democratic State Convention must adopt this whole ticket.

Philadelphia Record, Democratic: In reaching for the Gubernatorial persimmon the friends of good government in Pennsylvania should make use of the longest available pole. The party that must supply three-fifths of the vote to elect an independent Governor should also supply the candidate. The only precedent stipulation required should be that the candidate must be an honest and capable man fit for the place.

Philadelphia Public Ledger, Independent Republican: The nomination of State Treasurer Berry, Democrat, for Governor by the Prohibitionists is received with mingled emotions by the independent voters whose only object is to see that reform shall triumph this fall in Pennsylvania. If Berry is named by the Democrats there is danger that a contest on party instead of on reform lines may develop, and that the reform vote may be divided between the Independent and the Democratic-Prohibitionist fusion tickets. Reformers would naturally have wished that the Prohibitionists should have waited before naming a ticket until after both the Democratic and Independent conventions had acted. On the other hand, Berry is an honest man whose victory at the polls gives him prestige with independent voters, and the selection will, or should, spur the other parties to place the strongest possible tickets in the field.

PROHIBITION'S ALLURING PROGRAM.

The nomination of State Treasurer Berry for Governor by the Prohibitionists is an invitation to the Democrats of Pennsylvania to join the cold-water brethren in another vigorous assault upon the common enemy—the grafters, remarks the Record. The invitation is made well-nigh irresistible by the naming of Representative Creasy on the ticket for Auditor General, ex-Representative Coray for Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Homer L. Castle for Lieutenant Governor—all stanch reformers.

There is little doubt that the Prohibition leaders whose directing hands are seen in this outcome of their convention have played good politics. Their offer will not be brushed aside by the Democrats, as, indeed, it should not be. But the Democratic State Convention is a month distant. There is ample time in which to feel the public pulse. Mature judgment may suggest some changes in the ticket before it is acceptable to the Democratic electors. In the meantime there is a proposition before the Democrats well worth serious consideration.

The Centre county Republicans are jubilant because they expect to have some participation in the work of the coming Republican State Convention. Heretofore they were the hirelings of political bosses. It remains to be seen whether their long subservience has not incapacitated them for independent action.

POMONA GRANGE MEETING

At Logan Hall, near Pleasant Gap, was Largely Attended.

The May meeting of the Centre County Pomona Grange, held at Logan Grange Hall, Thursday of last week, was largely attended. Farmers took advantage of the breathing spell between corn planting and other work, to attend this meeting.

The report of the fire insurance company was read by D. K. Keller, in the absence of the secretary, James A. Keller. The report was entirely satisfactory. By motion the Master Dale was authorized to appoint a committee of three to draft a rule on insuring barns or buildings near which are located stationary engines. The subject was before the board of fire insurance directors for the past few years, but they were unable to agree on a rule.

The report of the Patrons Encampment and Fair, at Centre Hall, was brought before the body by the chairman, Hon. L. Rhone. From the report it is gathered that much of the exhibit space has already been secured by exhibitors; that a variety show will be on hand to give entertainment in the auditorium each evening. A gentleman from Williamsport, who furnishes the entertainment in the park at that city, will bring entertainers here who will eclipse anything heretofore on the Park stage.

The telephone report, prepared by S. W. Smith, secretary of the Central Company of the Patrons Rural Telephone Company, gave the information that eleven Branch Companies have been organized under the system, and that over one hundred telephones will be in use on these lines. One of the commendable features of the farmers' plan of organizing telephone companies and building lines is that the end is accomplished without incurring debt. When the lines are up all bills are promptly paid out of cash subscribed by the patrons in the various companies. The success in the telephone business has been far beyond the most sanguine expectations.

By motion the superintendents of exhibits of the Patrons Exhibition and Fair, at Centre Hall, were authorized to pay in premiums for all meritorius exhibits a sum in the aggregate not less than $50.00.

The death of Joseph Marshall was announced, and upon motion an hour was set aside for memorial service at the August meeting. Mr. Marshall was one of the charter members of the Pomona Grange.

Mrs. J. S. Dale, chairman of the committee to canvass for fifth and sixth degree members, reported that the list now numbers about one hundred, and that much of the territory had not been covered.

The Grange Rally to be held at Centre Hall, Friday, June 15th, was discussed. At this meeting State Master W. F. Hill, and others prominent in the order will be present. It is at this time that degrees—First to Sixth, inclusive—will be conferred.

The next meeting of Pomona Grange will be held at Victor Grange Hall, Oak Hall.

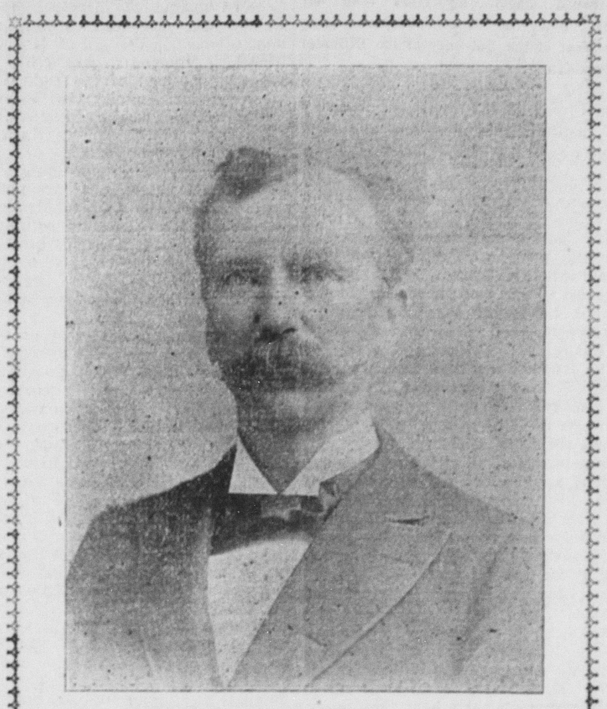
"Pole Raising."

The members of Branch Company No. 7 and 8, The Patrons Rural Telephone Company, had a genuine "pole raising" Thursday and Friday of last week. The line extends from Centre Hall to Linden Hall, and, with the side lines, required almost three hundred poles. The work was completed within a fraction less than two days. For more than a mile the poles carry six-pin cross arms.

Looking up the Farm.

How many young men realize that land is going fast—the youth brought up to think that in America land can never be scarce, that when they have played out at everything else they can somewhere get a piece of land for nothing and the next day be a prosperous farmer—can, with difficulty, be made to see it. In 1865 there were but little over 81,000,000 acres under cultivation in the United States. Today the cultivated acres number 236,000,000 and these acres are not only the best, but they are fast going up in value beyond the reach of men of small means. Keen scented corporations snuffing inevitable battle from afar are turning their attention to land, and greedily buying whole counties with no idea of ever letting an acre go, but the boy who thinks he is made for something higher looks calmly on thinking there will be plenty left for him should he ever have to stoop to it. The sons of half-starved teachers, lawyers, traders and others, who are unsuccessful in their over-crowded callings, are turning to the cheaper lands, sure to find there what they nor their parents have known never before—truly independent homes.

Many a man with brains hasn't the common sense to know how to use them.



REV. JOHN M. EVANS, HAWTHORNE, PA.

Life may be summed up in three words,—worship, service and education. The first is innate and breathes of divinity, the second points to man's higher mission, and the third is the vehicle which carries him forward to completion and makes the ideal become the real.

There are two kinds of parents; the one kind believes that the child exists solely for the parents, the other that the parent's life is to be sacrificed for the child and give to it a development of mind and body capable of meeting the strenuous responsibilities which will soon confront them. For parents to intelligently render this service indicates the highest form of worship, and brings honor and contentment to old age.

To be born into a home animated by this spirit was the good fortune of Revs. L. Kryder Evans and John M. Evans, who are the sons of James G. and Rebecca (Kryder) Evans, both deceased, of Gregg township, and to what extent sacrifices made by these parents were rewarded in their declining years, was evidenced by the annual pilgrimage of their boys to the old home.

Rev. L. Kryder Evans, D. D., is the eldest son of three children, and was born near Spring Mills, Dec. 30, 1839. The youngest son is Mr. J. Wells Evans, of Gregg township, who remained at home and assisted his parents to make possible the completion of the course upon which his elder brothers had entered.

As a boy Rev. L. Kryder Evans was full of energy, and did things with effect, as an account of his achievements will show. The public schools were attended in winter time and several terms at the Aaronsburg Academy, which prepared him to teach. He taught three terms and prepared for college at Fairview Seminary, at Jacksonville, this county, in which the principal teacher was Prof. Daniel M. Wolf.

In the spring of 1863, near the close of his third college year, wishing to make theory and practice familiar with each other and earn a part of his schooling, he taught one term at Boalsburg Academy. A year later he was graduated from Franklin and Marshall College, being valedictorian of his class. The following fall he entered the Reformed Theological Seminary, at Mercersburg, but the following spring he again taught, this time at Friedensburg, Berks county, and in the fall of the same year, 1865, in company with the Hon. Jeremiah S. Hess, he went abroad to pursue his theological studies under the master minds of European Universities, which are known for their logic and depth of research, spending the winter semester attending lectures at the University of Berlin, and the summer semester at the University of Bonn. The winter and summer semesters of 1866 and 1867 were spent at the University of Tuebingen. After listening to these masters of philosophy and science and becoming familiar with the topography of a large part of the Rhine Valley (for between the semesters he made extensive tours on foot up the Rhine, from Cologne to Coblentz, Bingen, Frankfort, Heidelberg, through the Black Forest and Switzerland; also in the meantime visiting the art galleries of Munich, Paris and London), he returned home.

He was ordained and licensed to preach the gospel by West Susquehanna Classis of the Reformed Church, at Boalsburg, Oct. 29, 1867, and he soon received a call from Emanuel's Reformed church (then a mission) at Williamsport, preaching his initial sermon in German to an audience of thirteen. In connection with this pastorate he served as a 'supply" to congregations in Nippenose, White Deer and Black Hole Valleys. After serving this extensive field four years he accepted a call to Trinity Reformed church, Pottstown, and entered upon a pastorate which has already lengthened to thirty-five years.

Dr. Evans is a very busy man. He has a flock of about eight hundred to lead into higher ideals of spiritual living. While a thorough education fits a man for a greater service it also demands a greater consecration. To mold the life of so large a membership for more than a generation, as Dr. Evans has done, is evidence enough that he has qualities of mind and heart which are not common. He has accumulated energy which he has learned how to concentrate. Theologically he has kept abreast of the so-called "higher criticism" and the new biblical learning without being swayed from the narrow way which leads to life. His extensive experience while he was training for his life work has proven to be a well of knowledge deep enough to replenish the ofttimes harrassed faculties of a strenuous pastorate, deep enough to penetrate into the hidden things of life and interpret the spiritual in terms of the natural and material, and reach beneath the subsoil of doubt and discouragement.

His library is his silent friend. It supplies him with masterly weapons. The heroes and bards of all ages attend his levees. Dr. Evans says, "What

REV. L. KRYDER EVANS, D. D. POTTSTOWN, PA.

honey is to the bee my books are to me."

"Better than gold is a thinking mind,
That in realms of thought is unconfined;
A treasure surpassing Peruvian ore,
To live with the great and good of yore."

The pulpit today demands a message that is loyal to Christ, a message that carries conviction to seekers after worldly pleasures. Dr. Evans delivers his sermons with incisive zeal and fervor.

To be as a father to so large a congregation for more than a generation, to pronounce the solemn service over the bier of fathers and mothers, to unite in holy wedlock their children whom he baptized in infancy, and continue to do effective work as a pastor is a distinction which Dr. Evans enjoys. In 1905 he officiated at fifty-four funerals, and was a comfort to those in sorrow.

Rev. Mr. Evans was married in 1875 to Miss Ellie V. Longaker, of Norristown. Their daughter, Anna Rebecca Evans, was married a few years ago to Dr. F. W. Van Buskirk, of Pottstown, and their son, Daniel Longaker Evans, is a graduate of F. & M. College and of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and about a year ago was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar. He has an office at 400 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Dr. Evans is a member of a number of societies. "The Historical Society of Montgomery County, Pa.", to which he has contributed articles. A member of "The Pennsylvania German Society," and for a number of years a member of this society's executive committee. Also a member of "The Historical Society of Pennsylvania."

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him in 1899 by F. & M. College.

Rev. John M. Evans is no less effective as a minister of the gospel than his brother, Dr. Evans. His early life was passed on his father's farm, near Spring Mills, doing such work as falls to a farmer's boy, attending the public schools during the winter.

When about sixteen years of age he attended Oley Academy, near Reading, a year and a half, the institution at that time being under the care of his brother who during his second term resigned to go to Europe, and Prof. D. M. Wolf became his successor till the fall of 1867. During this time he made such progress that on his brother's return home he began teaching, in which he was very successful, his genial disposition with firmness of character giving him special fitness for gaining the confidence of pupils and parents and maintaining cheerful obedience and earnest work.

He attended Penn Hall Academy during the following summer (of which Prof. Wolf had taken charge the previous fall), beginning his direct preparation for college. He taught again the following winter and in the spring entered a store, but the work was not to his taste, and in the fall he went back to teaching. During the summer he was at Penn Hall Academy, taught by Prof. J. L. Rossiter. Desiring to press his college preparation, and as the academy there was not open that winter, he went to Boalsburg Academy, then under the care of Prof. G. W. Lesher. In the spring he returned to the home school, to Prof. A. E. Truxal. That fall, his parents having moved to Bellefonte, he attended Bellefonte Academy, where he remained a year and a half and then, 1871, entered the Freshman class of Franklin and Marshall College, and was graduated in 1875. He always took special interest in the literary work required in school and in that of the literary societies of the schools he attended. This was good preparation for college literary work and for the work of the Goethean Literary Society which he there joined. This constant practice added to a natural gift in speaking secured for him the valedictory oration, which, according to the rule then followed, the faculty awarded to "the best writer and speaker of the class belonging to the first grade."

This was also a good preparation for his chosen calling—the Christian ministry. He entered the Reformed Theological Seminary, at Lancaster, in September, 1875, completing the three years' course in 1878. He was licensed by West Susquehanna Classis and in the fall of the same year accepted a call to the Curllsville charge, Clarion Classis, by which classis he was ordained, and installed as pastor of said charge January 7, 1879. Here he labored acceptably for about six years when he accepted a call to the Salisburg charge, Somerset county.

He was married April 7, 1885, to Elelia B. Weller, at Latrobe, who, during her short life, evidenced all those noble qualities which are supposed to belong to the ideal minister's wife. After a successful pastorate of eight years he was called to the Denmark-Manor charge, Westmoreland county, and removed to Harrison City during the summer of 1893. Here his good wife died Sept. 15, 1893, leaving two sons to their father's care, the elder of whom is now a junior at F. and M. college and the younger a freshman at Mercersburg Academy.

His ministry in this charge extended over ten years when he was recalled to Clarion Classis and is at present serving two of the congregations which belonged to his first charge, ministering as acceptably to the children as he did to the fathers and mothers of twenty-seven years ago many of whom have since "fallen on sleep." In addition to these he serves two other congregations.

Through summer's heat and winter's cold, o'er hill and vale, in season and out of season he has faithfully sought to do his work, not sparing himself; he still shepherds his flock with unabated energy and zeal.

Those who know him best attribute his success to his buoyant, genial, sympathy which makes him a partaker of his people's joys and sorrows. He is the special delight of the children, the adviser and confident of the young, the counsellor of maturer years and the support of the sick and aged.

His preaching is earnest, plain and practical, dwelling not only on the mercy but also on the justice of God.

He secures the co-operation of his people in church work and trains them to liberal giving for benevolent as well as congregational purposes.

He is a member of the Board of Directors of St. Paul's Orphans' Home, Butler, and of the Sunday School Board of Pittsburg Synod, Reformed church U. S. A.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Last week a son was born to Rev. and Mrs. Harnish, at Lemont.

Clover almost cracked an audible smile Saturday evening when the raindrops began falling.

According to the Philipsburg papers Hon. W. C. Lingle, of Patton, will become a resident of Bellefonte.

Liveryman Abe Baum, of Bellefonte, has been seriously ill during the past few weeks. Rheumatism is his complaint.

The abutments for the new county bridge, across Penns creek, below Spring Mills, are ready for the iron structure.

While doing chores about the barn, Mrs. A. R. Woodring, of Port Matilda, fell from the second floor to the basement, the result being a broken leg and other severe injuries.

The Pennsylvania railroad passenger depot at Bellefonte is being remodeled and enlarged, much to the satisfaction of the railroad employees who have quarters there.

Former District Attorney A. W. Brungard, of Clinton county, and his wife have gone to Wyoming. They will spend the remainder of the year in the States and Territories along the Pacific coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Sweeney, of Boalsburg, were in Centre Hall Saturday, guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. Lizzie Jacobs. Mr. Sweeney reports that the supposed Wabash engineers did considerable work in laying out the road bed south of Boalsburg.

John Smith, the Lamar coal dealer, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Nora, made a trip through Centre county recently. Miss Smith taught school for several successive terms in Clinton county, and is accredited with being one of the successful teachers.

Williamsport will devote the week beginning July 1 to a celebration of her centennial, with the third and fourth as the "big days." One of the most pleasant of the many features will be the Old Home welcome to be extended to former residents of that city.

Beautifying homes in Centre Hall by the use of paint is going right on these days. Messrs. Al. Krape, Frank Shutt and Harry W. Dinges have just about completed this beautifying process on their several dwellings. The work was performed by local artists of taste.

In "The Way of a Railroad with a Town" in the June McClure's, Mr. Ray Stannard Baker shows how a common carrier holds up an entire section of country and says whether this industry or that shall prosper, or whether this class or the other shall be utterly driven out of business.

Edward Nearhood, of Bellefonte, this week, has planned to move to Washington, Washington county, where he will be engaged in a large grocery store. Mr. Nearhood was recently with the Yeager-Davis shoe firm, and formerly was a resident of Centre Hall. He is a reliable young man, and will give his employer good service.

Here is something that is worth many dollars to every farmer to know: Sprinkle lime in your stock tank and not a particle of scum will form on the water. When the lime loses its strength scum will begin to form, which may be twice during the season, wash out the tank and repeat the dose. It is cheap, not only harmless but wholesome, keeps the water sweet and saves the live stock.

Miss Mary M. Grove, student at the Central State Normal School, Lock Haven, came home Wednesday to spend a few days with her parents. She was accompanied by Miss Sloat, art teacher at the Normal, who is a friend of Miss Grove. Miss Grove reports the Normal in a very progressive state, having the largest attendance of any time in its existence. Miss Grove graduates with the class of 1907.

The rural routes were established for the benefit of rural homes, or in other words the farmers. They have proven a greater benefit and blessing to the farmers than was anticipated by the most sanguine. A farmer who has once enjoyed the advantages of the rural mail service would hardly know how to live without it. It did not come to the farmer, however until he had many times earned it. The farmers are the heaviest tax-payers. What property they have is in plain sight and is taxed, while the city gent, or at least many of them, who deals in notes and bonds is enabled to hide his wealth from the assessor. For a quarter of a century the mail has been carried to the city home, not once, but many times each day. Finally the big heart of Uncle Sam has reached out to the men who feed the world.

SHE WILL CLIMB THE HIGHEST PEAK

Miss Annie Peck to Ascend Mount Huascaran.

MADE THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN CLIMB.

Claims That Her First Attempt to Climb the Loftiest of the Andes Failed Because Two Male Mountain Climbers in Her Party Refused to Go All the Way to the Top.

New York, (Special).—A daring mountain-climbing exploit is planned by Miss Annie S. Peck, the famous woman Alpinist, of Providence, R. I., who sailed from here Thursday for Colon. Alone, except for such natives of Peru as she selects for guides, Miss Peck will attempt to climb Mount Huascaran, said to be the highest peak in the Andes Mountains. She will make the climb equipped with scientific instruments, with which to determine whether Huascaran is of greater altitude than Mount Illampu, which has an estimate height of 21,500 feet.

In 1904, Miss Peck made an attempt to ascend Huascaran, but did not succeed, and lays the blame of the failure in part to two male mountain-climbers who formed a portion of her party and refused to proceed all the way to the top. She is planning on the present climb to equip the native guides with Eskimos' clothing as a protection against excessive cold, for upon reaching a height of 1,900 feet on her first climb the temperature was 20 degrees below zero. Miss Peck has no fears for her own safety or health, she said, and she feels if she had "determination enough to take me up 20 Huascarans."

She holds the distinction of having made the highest climb on record upon any mountain in the Western Hemisphere, when she ascended Mount Sorata, also an Andean peak. This mountain is one of the tremendous chain of peaks which form the backbone of the Andes and of which Mount Huascaran is one of the least known and most imposing. In addition to American mountain-climbing exploits Miss Peck has ascended the Matterhorn, the perilous Five Finger peaks of the Tyrol and several other world-famous mountains.

RESIST INCOME TAX.

American Engineers Temporarily in Canada Refuse to Pay.

Detroit, Mich., (Special).—An international dispute of magnitude is imminent between the United States and Canada over the question of the payment of the Canadian income tax by the United States government engineers who are in charge of the dredging operations in the Canadian channel of the Detroit River, and who make their homes in Amherstburg, at the mouth of the river.

Although the Canadian courts have decided against the Americans, the latter still refuse to pay, and the Canadian government seized the household goods to Chief Engineer C. Y. Dixon and Assistant Engineers Harry Hodgman, E. R. Lewis and B. A. Pripp. A sale of these goods by public auction has been announced to satisfy the government's demands.

Cannot Join Marine Band.

Boston (Special).—A resolution prohibiting any member of the American Federation of Musicians from accepting an engagement with the United States Marine Band, of Washington, D. C., on its tour of Europe this summer, upon penalty of a fine not exceeding $1,000 or expulsion from the association, was unanimously passed at the business session at the Federation's eleventh annual convention. A resolution also was passed prohibiting members from playing with Indian bands on reservations which are under the protection of the United States government.

Southern Railway Surgeons.

Charleston, S. C. (Special).—The Association of Surgeons of the Southern Railway selected Washington as the meeting place of the next convention and elected the following officers: President, R. S. Toombs, Greenville, Miss.; vice president, M. F. Coomes, Louisville, Ky.; second vice president, B. B. Simms, Talladega, Ala.; secretary and treasurer, J. U. Ray, Woodstock, Ala., reelected; executive committee, one year, F. Gobbel, English, Ind.; five years, W. W. Harper, Selma, Ala. The convention will conclude tonight.

Joint Protest to China.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Upon Minister Rockhill's report to the effect that he had not succeeded in obtaining satisfactory assurances from the Chinese government as to the recent edict relative to the assumption by natives of the control of the customs, he has been instructed to join the British and German representatives at Peking in energetic protest against the proposed change.

Noted South Carolinian Dead.

Columbia, S. C. (Special).—J. E. Tindal, of Clarendon County, secretary of state during the administration of Governor Tilman, fell from a street car in this city, and died of his injuries. Mr. Tindal was 67 years old, and had been prominent in South Carolina politics since 1886.

Wages Increased 10 Per Cent.

Danielson, Ct. (Special).—A voluntary district, notices to that effect having been granted all cotton mill employes in this district, nitices to that effect having been posted in the mills of this town, Moosup, Jewett City, Wauregan and many other places in Windham and New London Counties. The action of the mill owners affects 20,000 persons. It is due, it is said, to the present excellent condition of the cotton milling industry in the state.

LATESTNEWS INSHORTORDER

DOMESTIC

Judge Johns, in denying an injunction to restrain a union of the Northern and Cumberland Presbyterians, declares the equity courts must be guided by the questions of faith by the tribunals of the church. Both denominations seem on the eve of uniting.

Judge Wallace, of the New York Circuit Court of Appeals, told President Truesdale, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, that the corporation's repudiation of a contract with a shipper was "morally no better than larceny."

Representatives of several trading-stamp companies were arrested in Philadelphia, charged with defrauding merchants out of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad decided to investigate the holding of coal stocks of officials and employes of the corporation.

Patrolman Harry Morton, accused of perjury in the Claiche case, made two attempts at suicide at police headquarters, in New York.

Experts for the defense offered testimony that Josephine Terranova, accused of killing her uncle and aunt, is insane.

By direction of the governor and the mayor, Louisville, Ky., is to be dry Sundays.

A petition a mile long has been presented to Governor Guild, of Massachusetts, asking that a life sentence instead of the death penalty be imposed on Charles L. Tucker for the murder of Mabel Page.

Thousands of people were in Charlotte, N. C., to witness the ceremonies attending the celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

Edward Payson Weston, aged 68 years, is to walk from Philadelphia to New York in an effort to break a record he made in his younger days.

John Mulvaney, painter of "Custer's Last Stand," was found drowned in East River.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who has been critically ill in New York, is now rapidly recovering.

Senator Gorman is said to be so much improved that he is now able to sit up.

The Republic Oil Company has withdrawn from the State of Ohio.

Miss Grace Parker was engaged to go to Europe as a travelling companion to Miss Mattie French, but the latter's nephew, John P. Harding, fell in love with the girl, and will take her abroad as his bride.

William I. Schnable, a patient at the University Hospital in Philadelphia, has been in a state of coma for 47 days. The doctors do not expect him to regain consciousness.

While lying very ill at a hospital in Keystone, S. D., Miss Lulu Kendall, in a vision, saw her father fall from a cliff. The accident really occured just as she saw it.

In behalf of her blind grandfather, Pearl McDade, 13 years of age, made a plea to the Alabama Board of Pardons to release the old man's only son.

Louisa Perez, a wealthy Cuban woman, has sued to recover the possession of her daughter, whose foster father has made her an acrobat in a circus.

A cat overturned a lamp in White Plains, N. Y., causing a fire which resulted in the fatal injury of a girl and the serious burning of her sister.

Dr. E. J. Ernst, of the City Dispensary staff in St. Louis, was stabbed with a hatpin by a young woman who appeared to be demented.

Final reports from San Francisco indicate that the damage to the skyscrapers of that city is far less than was at first supposed.

Frank Wyrant, of Kansas City, is anxious to establish the fact that his son is a negro. Both appear to be white.

Twelve persons were injured, two of them severely, in an accident at the White City Amusement Park, Chicago.

FOREIGN

The Russian government has given out an official statement justifying its refusal to grant plenary amnesty.

King Victor Emmanuel received in private audience Silas McBee, editor of the Churchman, of New York.

The International Postal Congress, in session in Rome, decided to raise the weight of letters to one ounce.

Foreign Secretary Tschirsky made his first speech in the Reichstag since his appointment to that office.

Count Solsky has been relieved of the presidency of the Council of the Empire.

Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian poet and dramatist, died in Christiana.

The "Black Hundred" are reported to be active in Southern Russia.

The Russian Foreign Office has expressed to United States Ambassador Meyer the deepest regrets over the assassination of William H. Stuart, the American vice consul at Batoum, and has promised to make the most rigid investigation.

Emperor-King Francis Joseph formally opened the Hungarian Parliament. In his speech he said that after the question of electoral reforms had been settled a new parliament would be summoned.

The French cabinet decided that the law providing for the separation of church and state abolished the right of divinity students to a reduction of the usual term of military service.

A band of 100 Greeks set fire to the Bulgarian village Startebina, near Monastir, but Turkish troops appeared and put the Greeks to flight after killing 17 of them.

Torrents of mud have enveloped the royal observatory on Mount Vesuvius, and the director and his assistants have been compelled to abandon their post.

Fire has again broken out in the Courrieres Mines in France, where the disasters of March 10 last occurred, resulting in the loss of about 1,200 lives.

Despatches from St. Petersburg indicate that the Emperor does not consider the address of the lower house as being an ultimatum beyond the demand for amnesty, which will take first place in his reply.

Another Hungarian crisis is threatened because of the refusal of Emperor Francis Joseph to approve the Hungarian Cabinet's demand for an autonomous Hungarian tariff.

ALL FRISCO BANKS ARE OPEN AGAIN

Millions in Sight and No Limit on Demands.

THE MUSICAL CLICK OF GOLD.

Payments Resumed by the Banks of the Destroyed City—Long Lines Wait for Their Money in Orderly Fashion, Being Confident of the Solvency of the Different Institutions.

San Francisco (Special).—Practically every bank in this city that has been able to secure temporary quarters threw open its doors to the public Wednesday. There was no sign of a run. Never in the history of San Francisco was there so much bank money on hand.

For the past week money has been pouring into the local financial institutions from all parts of the world. Superintendent Leach, of the United States Mint, has received many large transfers from Eastern and European centers. The total to date has not been computed, but several days ago it exceeeded $30,000,000. The last transfer consisted mostly of large sums for the savings banks.

When their doors opened Wednesday morning, however, they by no means had to depend upon money received from outside sources. Institutions like the Hibernia, the Humboldt and the Mutual had millions in coin and valuable securities in their vaults which were undisturbed by the fire.

The Hibernia, it was reported, had $15,000,000 in United States bonds and $10,000,000 in other gilt-edged securities, together with millions in coin. Among its depositors are many workingmen and women. Most of them lost their all in the fire, and at an early hour they began to line up before the bank's doors. By 9 o'clock the lines were over a block long, and the police were summoned to maintain order. Their duties, however, consisted of little more than keeping the patient men and women in line. Features were stamped with expectancy rather than with worry, for confidence in the bank's ability to pay in full was not questioned.

Over the shattered bank building an American flag floated in the sunshine, and when the doors swung open the shuffle of feet in the long line was accompanied by the click of gold. It was music to these men and women, who once feared the accumulations of a lifetime had been swept away. The bank paid without limit.

The Mutual opened in its own building, which had been badly damaged, but a few remaining counters and the undamaged vaults made the necessary repairs no great task. The bank officials said they had over $2,000,000 on hand, and they met all demands promptly and without limit.

Cashier Storey, of the Mutual, said that the bank had but $2,400,000 in loans in the burnt district, and that $1,250,000 of this was covered by good insurance.

At the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company's banks, both commercial and savings, everything proceeded with a degree of order and quiet remote from even a suggestion of panic.

The Humboldt Bank in its temporary quarters carried on an almost normal business. Cashier Palmer said that only about 30 per cent. of the bank's losses were in the burnt district, and that it is the intention to turn over insurance moneys to the borrowers to aid rebuilding projects.

The fact that all of the banks did not reopen was due to a dearth of quarters. Those institutions which had parts of their old sites remaining had the advantage.

Now that normal conditions have been about restored, the clearing-house bank in the Mint has been practically closed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Missouri Pacific's net earnings for March decreased $10,595.

Pennsylvania Steel has put up the price of light steel rails $2 the ton.

London was a large seller of American stocks, notably Union Pacific.

Silver bars at 67¼ an ounce reached the top price in a decade.

The new Deepwater-Tidewater Railroad, which parallels the Chesapeake & Ohio, has ordered 27,000 tons of steel rails.

The Baltimore & Ohio in April made a gain of $447,504 in net profits. For ten months of the fiscal year the net increase was $3,918,842, or about 20 per cent.

A Philadelphia banker who participated heavily in the purchase of the Pennsylvania notes says he thinks money was artificially marked down to a lower rate of interest in order to facilitate the ready disposal of those securities.

Peacemaker Killed.

Netcong, N. J., (Special).—James H. Van Blarcom, a contractor of East Orange, who with his wife was on a visit to Robert Sickles, Mrs. Van Blarcom's father, was shot and instantly killed by Henry Stevens, a teamster. Stevens had assaulted Charles Sickles, Mrs. Blarcom's brother, and attempted to strike her father, when Mr. Van Blarcom intervened. Stevens then drew a revolver and shot Van Blarcom through the head. The two Sickles attacked and disarmed Stevens and turned him over to a constable.

A Fatal Smashup.

Pittsburg, Pa., (Special).—Engineer A. Boyer was killed and three trainmen seriously injured in a collision of two Baltimore and Ohio coal trains at Blue Lick Cut, near Meyersdale, Pa. The injured are J. A. Beck, engineer, Cumberland, badly scalded; Clarence Manzholder, fireman, Myersdale, Pa., internally hurt; J. S. Starvish, brakeman, Cumberland, Md., right arm cut off. The collision was caused by the heavy fog.

BURTON MUST PAY THE PENALTY.

U. S. Supreme Court Decision is Against Kansas Senator.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The Supreme Court of the United States Monday rendered a decision in the case of United States Senator Joseph R. Burton, of Kansas. The decision was against Burton, affirming the decision of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern district of Missouri, by which Burton was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the jail of Iron County, Missouri, required to pay a fine of $2,500 and deprived of the right to hereafter hold office under the Government.

The opinion was by Justice Harlan. All of the points made in Burton's interest were overruled.

Immediately after promulgating its decision the Supreme Court granted a motion to give 60 days to Senator Burton in which to prepare a petition for a rehearing. The action will have the effect of taking the case over until the next term of the Court, beginning in October; as the present term will expire next Monday.

Senator Burton was prosecuted on the charge of violating Section 1782 of the Revised Statutes, which prohibits Senators and Representatives from receiving compensation for services rendered before any of the Government departments in any matter in which the Government may be interested. He was specifically charged with accepting a fee of $500 per month for five months from the Rialto Grain and Securities Company of St. Louis for services rendered that Company in an effort to prevent the issuance of an order by the Postoffice Department prohibiting the use of the mails by the Company.

This was Senator Burton's second appeal to the Supreme Court. In the first case the Circuit Court found him guilty and imposed the same penalty that was imposed in the present case, but the Supreme Court reversed the decision in the first instance because it was made to appear that the money was paid in Washington and not in St. Louis, where the case was tried. It was contended on behalf of Senator Burton that the fee was paid on account of a criminal proceeding against one of the members of the Rialto Company, and not because of services rendered in the Government prosecution of the Company. The law under which he was prosecuted was also attacked as unconstitutional on the ground that the Senate was the sole judge of the qualification of its members, but this doctrine was not upheld by Justice Harlan's opinion. The statute was upheld in all respects and held to be fully applicable to Burton's case.

Justices Brewer, White and Peckham united in a dissenting opinion delivered by Justice Brewer. Their opinion was based on the theory that the United States was not legally interested in the case against the Rialto Company, in which Burton was employed as counsel.

If Senator Burton does not resign "at once," as a prominent Senator puts it, a resolution will be introduced to declare his seat vacant.

The sentence of Senator Burton was in two parts, as he was convicted on two counts of the indictment. One was six months in jail and a fine of $2000, and the other three months in Jail and $500, aggregating nine months in Jail and a fine of $2500.

Senator Burton received the first news of the Court's decision by telephone at his room in the Raleigh Hotel, where he is stopping. To the newspaper men who called to see him Senator Burton said: "I shall adhere to my original policy of saying nothing until my case is finally determined."

He would not say, in reply to a question, that he intended to take further legal steps, but from the fact that he does not regard his case as finally decided, in view of the 60 days granted for a rehearing, it is inferred that he will do so.

That the Senate will be compelled to take cognizance of the case is indicted by the decision in the following extract: "The final judgment of conviction did not operate ipso facto to vacate the seat of the convicted Senator, nor compel the Senate to expel him or to regard him as expelled by force alone of the judgment. The seat into which he was originally inducted as a Senator from Kansas could only become vacant by his death, or by expiration of his term of office, or by some direct action on the part of the Senate in exercise of its Constitutional powers."

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

The Senate Committee authorized the reporting of a resolution requiring all supplies and implements for the Panama Canal to be of domestic manufacture unless the prices asked are extortionate or unreasonable.

The former chief engineer of the Panama Canal sent a letter to the Senate Committee accusing Secretary Taft and Governor Magoon of bad faith.

The Senate passed the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill providing money for the opening of Indian reservations in the Northwest.

The President has accepted the resignation of Horace A. Taylor, assistant secretary of the treasury.

The Senate directed its Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate the status of Senator Burton, whose conviction was affirmed by the United States Supreme Court.

Senator Lodge introduced a bill at the request of Secretary Taft for a readjustment of the ratio of the Philippine coinage and for an increase in the elasticity of the present system.

A. C. Hayden, representing the Carnegie Steel Company, made an argument before the House Committee in opposition to the eight-hour bill.

The State Department has been advised of revolutionary movements in progress against President Caceres of Santo Domingo.

A resolution was adopted in the House providing for the reference of the Railroad Rate Bill to a conference.

There is opposition in the Senate to the naval program that comtemplates building a bigger warship than the Dreadnaught.

Secretary Root and Ambassador Casasus, of Mexico, signed a treaty to regulate the use of the waters of the Rio Grande.

EXPRESS TRAIN AND AUTO COLLIDE

Two Men Killed; Their Bodies Badly Mangled.

CRASH CAME AT GREAT SPEED.

Sixty-Horsepower Car Belonging to Robert J. Collier Runs Into An Express Going At a Mile a Minute—Two Men Who Were in the Car Meet a Horrible Death—The Killed Were the Chauffeur and a Valet.

New York (Special).—The road crossing at the railroad depot in Westbury, Long Island, was the scene of a frightful accident, when a 60-horsepower auto belonging to Robert J. Collier dashed into the Port Jefferson express of the Long Island Railroad. In the automobile were Gearge Bishop, the chaffeur, and Fred Whitehead, a valet of Mr. Collier. The two men were dragged under the train and instantly killed. Their bodies were horribly mangled. The big auto was smashed into bits, and that the train, which was running at the rate of 60 miles an hour, was not derailed is considered remarkable.

The two men were speeding in the machine to the Meadowbrook Club with the polo trappings of Mr. Collier. A practice was scheduled, and Mr. Collier had left his country place on the Whitney estate, at Wheatley Hills, and had gone on ahead to the polo field with his ponies and grooms. The men were delayed in getting started, and the driver sent the machine ahead at great speed, and it shot through the village of Westbury.

When near the depot Henry Wanzer, a butcher, who had heard the approaching train, called out to the pair, but he was not heard. Wanzer says he pulled out his handkerchief and waved it at the men in the machine, but that they evidently thought he was waving a greeting, for the valet smiled and waved his hand in reply.

The automobile struck the tracks as the express train thundered by. The low front of the car ran right under the second coach of the train. There was a terrific roar and crash as the big machine was dragged under the train and ripped along the tracks pinned in before the rear trucks. The machine was torn into fragments and the two occupants were dragged under the train for a distance of 300 yards.

For sometime after the accident Mr. Collier and the other polo players at the Meadowbrook Club grounds were ignorant of what had happened. When the news of the accident reached the club the game was immediately called off, and players and spectators hurried to the scene of the fatality in automobiles and on horseback.

Coroner Cornelius Remsen, of Roslyn, was summoned, and he held an inquest at Westbury. The crew of the train were not held by the authorities, as it was apparent they were not to blame.

ZION CITY ABLE TO PAY ITS DEBTS.

Declaration of Judge Landis in Order Restraining Voliva and Attorneys.

Chicago (Special).—Judge Landis in the United States District Court issued an order restraining Wilbur G. Voliva and all of Voliva's attorneys, agents and employes, from disposing of or in any manner dissipating the estate of Zion City. An injunction previously issued enjoining counsel of Voliva from attempting to secure the dissolution of an injunction in the State Court, which prevents Voliva from interfering with Dowie, was dissolved by the court. Judge Landis said that he preferred to preserve the estate under his own order.

An order declaring Dowie, individually, to be insolvent was entered by the court. Some of the creditors desire to contest the insolvency of Dowie.

In making these orders Judge Landis said that the agents who had been appointed by him for the purpose of examining into the condition of affairs at Zion City had reported to him that the Zion City industries can make money; that there has been no misappropriation of funds, and that, under proper management, the estate can be made to pay 100 cents on the dollar.

ELEPHANT HOLDS UP TRAIN.

Queen Had Fun With Engineer and Fireman as Long as Water Lasted.

Indianapolis, Ind., (Special).—Queen, the biggest elephant with the Robinson Circus, held up the train on which she was traveling at Belfast for a half hour and fatally, it is thought, injured a man on the railroad platform who was watching her antics. The big elephant was in the car next to the engine and just as the train drew up at Belfast she had filled her trunk with water from the engine tank and deluged the engineer and fireman, who were driven from the cab. Every time they tried to return the elephant threw a stream of water against them with such force as to take them almost off their feet.

Charles Williamson was standing on the station platform when Queen suddenly turned a trunk full of water upon him. He was knocked from the platform and rolled down an embankment and was picked up unconscious. Three ribs were broken, and one of them, it is thought, was driven into the stomach.

No one dared go near the car, and Queen held the engineer and fireman off till she had practically drained the tank, mud and all, and thrown it on every side at whatever object came within reach.

Montague Accepts.

Richmond, Va., (Special).—Former Governor A. J. Montague has accepted the appointment of the president to be a delegate to the third international congress of Pan-American states to be held in Rio De Janeiro in July. Mrs. Montague will very probably accompany her husband in the trip. The appointment is considered not only honorable but a very important one as questions will arise affecting the vital interests of all American states.

SIGNALS OF THE WILD.

How the Caribou Talked and Walked for Their Observers.

A gregarious animal has usually many means of communicating with its fellows. The well-marked livery of the species serves it as his uniform does a soldier—it lets friend and foe alike know who he is.

Next in importance, says a writer in Scribner's, is the white flag with which most deer do their wigwag signaling. This is his tail, and its surrounding, the disc. The sudden elevation of this white tail when danger is sensed conveys at once a silent alarm to the next of its kind.

Another signal that I have not seen noted by any one else is thus described by Mr. E. A. Preble during his trip to the Barrens, in 1900. Though the observation applies to the barren-ground species, I believe it will be found equally true of the woodland:

"Soon after leaving our camp on the morning of August 13 we saw some barren-ground caribou. A young buck on a point of land was approaching as closely as the depth of the water would permit—about 200 yards. He showed little fear, trotting along the shore abreast of our boat for about a quarter of a mile. He would frequently stop and wade some distance toward the boat, at short intervals spreading and contracting the white patch on his throat literally into an oval disc, so abruptly as to give the effect of flashes of light. He finally grew tired of following us and drifted behind."

What was the caribu doing? Apparently signaling to what might be others of his own kind out on the water.

The caribou's grunt or bark, as Professor D. G. Eliot calls it, I have never heard in a state of nature, but it is said to be much like that of the reindeer ,and my notes on this are very full.

"On July 4, 1900, got into a herd of about 1000 half-wild reindeer. Their only vocal sound is a grunt. This is uttered singly or else doubled—that is, two are given in rapid succession. It is sometimes the call of a cow to her calf, and sometimes is uttered by one that is left behind, evidently a note of alarm or inquiry to find out if his friends are close at hand."

But the most singular of the sounds made by the caribou is the cracking of the hoof. At each step each foot gives out a loud, sharp crack.

Persons who have never heard it in life have no difficulty in explaining it. "Of course, the hoofs spread when they bear the weight of the animal," they say, "and when lifted the hard surfaces spring together with a crack." But a close observation shows that the crack is made by some mechanism in a foot, and it "goes off" while the weight is on it.

It is not always one sharp crack, but sometimes a crackle like several sounds close together. Many examinations showed that just as the foot is relieved of the animal's weight, but before any part is off the ground, the crack takes place. The hoofs do not strike together during the stride, and the crackle is not heard until the foot is placed and the weight is on it. Thus it usually crackles twice at the place of each track, always once as the weight is coming on usually a second time as he is going off. I walked on hands and knees by the side of a reindeer again and again to make observations, and finally induced one to walk while at considerable personal risk I kept my hand on the knuckle joint of the hind foot. The crack took place each time with the bending of the knuckle joint. It was so violent that it jarred the hand laid on it. It was deep-seated and on the level of the clouts of back hoofs and appeared to be made by tendons or sesamoids slipping over adjoining bones.

The sound is easily heard 50 feet in a wind, and twice as far in still weather. When a herd is moving along the countless crackles from their hoofs make a volume of low, continuous sounds.

The object if this is doubtless the same as that of the whistling of a whistler's wing or the twittering of birds migrating by night.

Oldest Woman in the World.

In a refuge for the aged in Madrid there is now a woman who has claims to being the oldest of her sex in the world. She is an Andalusian, and was born in Grenada in 1781. She has lived in Madrid for 103 years and has been the mother of twenty-one children, all of whom are dead, though most of them lived to a fairly old age. There is nothing emaciated or cadaverous about the old woman. The skin has a healthy appearance; there is color in the cheeks, and her eye is still clear and bright. The surgeon in charge of the home thinks she may still live a considerable time.

The Growth of Children.

Until the age of eleven or twelve boys are taller and heavier than girls. Then the girls for the next few years surpass the boys both in weight and height; but the boys soon overtake and pass them. The sons of non-laboring parents are taller and heavier than those of laboring parents. The heads of girls are a little rounder than those of boys, and always a little smaller. It has been found that children grow but little from the end of November to the end of March; grow tall but increase little in weight from March till August, and increase mainly in weight and little in height from August to November.—Sketch.

The most primitive toy is the doll. It dates back to prehistoric times and is found in every part of the world.

GOOD MORNING.

Day daws and bids the blushing sky
"Good morning!"
The flute-voiced birds take up the cry:
"Good morning!"
And nearer home, beneath the eaves,
The gnarled old maple's tender leaves
That shivered in the midnight rain,
Now whisper at my window pane:
"Good morning!"
The genial sun peeps o'er the hill
And laughs across my window sill.
Eyes quiver under sleepy lids—
This is the King himself who bids
"Good morning!"

I rise and ope the window wide,
The sun-kissed breezes charge and ride
Straight through the breeze in merry rout,
And scale the walls and fairly shout:
"Good morning!"
They made me captive to the King,
They pluck at me and bid me sing
Their paean to the Golden Day,
Whose conquering slogan is their gay
"Good morning!"

They frolic here, they scamper there,
They clutch the singing birds in the air,
On all the world their music beats
"Good morning!"
Heart to heart. The surly wight,
Who scorned his neighbor yesternight,
With smiling visage stops to greet
That neighbor in the busy street:
"Good morning!"

O joyous day! O! smile of God
To hearten all who toil and plod,
We hail thee, Conqueror and King!
We hug our golden chains and sing:
"Good morning!"

—T. A. Daly in the Catholic Standard and Times.

Uncle Jeffy's Latest Catch.

By E. Crayton M'Cants.

Three miles out from Keowee, upon what is known locally as the "Mink Trap" road, and just at the summit of that long red hill which is flanked on one side by the stony slopes of the pasture land and on the other by the brown wastes of the stubble and the straight green rows of the corn, stands the "Uncle Jeffy Barnes old place." The house—a quaint "double-log" cabin—has little in common with the newer dwellings which the negroes round about inhabit, for men do not build its kind any more. Modern cabins may be reared in a day, and are built, principally, of thin boards and of scantling, but the domicile of old Jeffy Barnes is a relic of a bygone age, and stands as a specimen of that rude order of architecture which was evolved under the stress of circumstances, and which served over fifty years ago to shelter those faithful black slaves, of whom Uncle Jeffy was one.

For when old Benjamin Barnes, Uncle Jeffy's one time "marster," had come to die, realizing the honest service of Jeffy and that of gentle Aunt Sara, he had bequeathed to the two old negroes some acres of land that lay about the hill, and had given them the cabin as well—the cabin which was then but a single-roomed pen of logs, but to which old Jeffy, as great of muscle in those days as he is now of heart, soon added another pent-log room, shed-rooms and passages, and in front, a long, low-roofed "py-azza."

The site of the house, with its cribs and outlying barns, is quite an elevated one, and in the warm spring mornings, when the trailing mists hide the tall cottonwoods that fringe the nearby streams, and cover, as with a garment, the long, low stretches of the fertile valley land, the earliest beams of the upcoming sun fall here upon the tops of the spreading old red oak trees. Then, before the amber light has time to drop downward to the roofs of the barns, the lusty, black ploughmen emerge from their doors and go whooping across the green breadths of the fallows, and the red cattle and the dun wander forth to pasture, and presently one may hear the sheep-bells tinkling on all the far-off slopes—for Uncle Jeffy is a notable farmer and his day's work begins with the day. Later, long after Aunt Sara has put aside "de brekfus' things," and has taken complacently to her rocking-chair and her knitting, the gray mist begins to dissolve in the warm and liquid sunshine, and as it streams away and vanishes, the land far-stretched and fair lies open to the eye like some panoramic view. In one place there is a spring overhung by pale green willows, further along a little brook brawls in miniature fury over the opposing stones, while further still there is the gleam of the creek as the hurrying water slips quickly past the bridge, only to linger further along in the deep pools and in the eddies which lie beyond the bends. To the right of all this the hill falls away rapidly, and stands foot to foot with a long gray ridge whereon the hickory trees and the great pleasant white oaks grow, while north and east and south and west other crests show themselves, and behind these others still, until at last there is but the far horizon where, as it were in the semblance of hills, the little blue cloudlets lie. And over it all, over hillside and valley and stream and wood, there drifts the marvelous sunlight, and the Keowee country seems a peasant land, and the Uncle Jeffy Barnes' old place seems set in the midst thereof.

So it may be that one passing that way will linger for a space in front of the old-fashioned dwelling, and will notice that the moss lies green on the steep and shingled roof and upon the well curb that stands beside the door. And such a one, standing in the red, dusty stretch of the road and looking beyond the doorway and the curb, will see under the trees of the yard a milkhouse that is suggestive of shadows and of great stone crocks, while nearer the fence there are beehives and damask roses and trailing honeysuckle vines. And with so much given the traveler, be he a man of even small understanding, will picture readily the faces of those old people who from the eternal fitness of all things must necessarily inhabit here—will imagine Aunt Sara Barnes, with her broad, black, good-humored face and her blue-checked, cotton apron, and will give heed to Uncle Jeffy's voice as the old man calls: "'Light, boss, 'light; an' des come in dis yere py-azzy, suh, an' res'."

But if in response to the invitation so heartily given our traveler should seek to enter, he will likely find opposing his passage a dog—a bandy-shanked and brindled dog, which will plant itself firmly in his way and will growl ferociously and otherwise so misconduct itself that Uncle Jeffy will hurry out in alarm to cow the beast with hot words and with blows. Afterward, however, when cool water has been brought and the wayfarer is duly refreshed, the old man will turn again to the brute and will call to it temptingly:

"Here, Rowdy, here! Come here to me, my lad!" And he will take the evil looking head between his knees and will stroke the same reflectively. "Yas," he is accustomed to remark as he waggles the fragment of wolly beard which hangs at his chin, and spits well cut across the steps, "Rowdy air part p'inter and part houn'—might nigh half houn', hit 'pears to me lak. An' I think thar's a lettle touch o' bull in him—an' then thar's some fice in him shore, fer his great gran'mammy on his daddy's side she were a full blooded fice. But I don't reckin he's got much tarrier blood. I jedges that ther rest uv him—what's lef' atter ther houn', an' ther p'inter, an' ther bull, an' ther fice—is just mostly dog. He's a mighty fine yawd dog, too, Rowdy is, but he air a gittin' a sight too sharp—he's agwine ter bite somebody ther very fus' thing I know. Thar he was a t'arin at you just now—I'll bout have ter brush him one er these days."

Then the old man will pinch the dog's ear, and Rowdy will yawn and will stretch his left hind leg as if to say, "What a pleasant morning it is." And when no one replies he will go back down to the gate, where he will turn round three times—presumably "for luck"—after which he will compose himself to rest.

In the leisure which this episode will afford him the wayfarer may study the old negro. He will, if perception has been vouchsafed unto him, observe that Uncle Jeffy has once been a "pow'ful man," and that even now his hairy chest still looks broad and muscular as it shows through the open front of his coarse, white cotton shirt. The old man wears no coat, of course—who wants a coat in the open Spring weather?—and his face is honest and shrewd. Only laughter, too—whole-hearted, kindly laughter—could have drawn those lines which radiate so finely from the corners of his quizzical eyes. And beneath all this, beneath the wrinkles which the years have left, and the dull and weather-beaten skin, and the gray growth of stubby beard, there exists an odd look of youthful drollery, as if the boyish blood time-hindered in its surface flow, still stirred within and sent new currents, warm and free, about the old man's cheerful heart.

It has been said by those who are in a position to know that in his youth Uncle Jeffy "wuz pow'ful wile"—that once he ran "hoss-races" and openly "fit chickens." But let this be as it may, our hero is a staunch enough church member now—and sleeps on Sundays very peacefully in the solemn "Amen corner" of "Lower Betharbry" church. And when Aunt Sara would call him to account for this somnolence he readily defends himself.

"Brother Larkin"—he will remark—"Brother Larkin, he do talk so feelin'ly 'bout that thar res'—ther res', sweet res,' whut we alls is agwine ter git over on t'other side o' Jurdin—'at ther ve'y fus' thing I know I is done fergit whar I is, an' I is a restin' afore my time."

But he cannot easily evade Aunt Sara. "Jeffy!" she will continue, "ain't you afeerd of de bad place, Jeffy?"

"Tooby shore," is his ready answer. "Tooby shore I is 'feerd. Dey say 'at water is skace in Torment an' I cuddent never go a fishin' thar!" For fishing is the old man's weakness, and he knows every "hole" in the creek.

But last June Uncle Jeffy had what he calls an "espeerunce." Some one in Keowee had given him a new recipe for bait—a bait which he was firmly assured would "suttinly fetch them suckers." The bait itself was a malodorous compound of dough, cotton batting and dried beef's liver, but, notwithstanding this, on the first "likely" day the old man set off for the stream to try its effect, followed according to time-honored custom by Rowdy, well-tried and true.

So familiar is Uncle Jeffy with those fishing "holes" that he has given to each one a name. There is the "minner-hole" and the "cat-hole" and the "brier-hole." The "minner-hole" lies just below the bridge. One is able to smoke in comfort there, and may hold converse with the passers-by as he waits for the fish to bite; while the "cat-hole" affords great sport whenever the stream is "up." But notwithstanding the fact that the day was fine, the sun lying warm on the long brown furrows of the hillside fields, the south wind just stirring in the leave, and the water laughing musically as it slid round the grassy bends, none of these places just now attracted Uncle Jeffy—not even the "water-hole," where a willow offers its shade, and where the rush and hurry of a foaming little fall strikes pleasantly on the ear. A half mile further down, however, and just at the spot where the "horse branch" pays its toll to the creek, there is a broad, still pool, which is deep at its upper end, but which shelves rapidly until it featheredges in a shoal against a white sand-bar below. Above this spot are cottonwood trees, and at their roots a fallen log offers one a pleasant resting place; moreover, there is brushwood close by, where a dog may amuse himself, and if he is diligent he may perhaps find a gray rabbit there. In view of these advantages the place attracted Uncle Jeffy, and it was here that he halted.

After the bait had been adjusted and the old man had seated himself and Rowdy had gone away to nose through the bushes, the silence grew soft and somnolent. Away off down the creek a bull-frog was croaking hoarsely; back in the long stretch of the road an empty wagon came rattling down the hill, and up among the leaves of the cottonwoods the heavy-winged bees were circling drowsily.

"H-r-r-ump! h-r-r-ump! h-r-r-umph!" chanted the frog, and its tones reminded Uncle Jeffy of the preaching of Brother Tom Larkin of "Lower Betharbry" church. Presently he closed his eyes in order to heighten the effect.

"H-r-r-umph! h-r-r-umph!" The line paid slowly out from the rod, the cork bobbed inshore, and the hook, floated upward by the light cotton which the bait contained, drifted down-stream into the shallow.

"H-r-r-umph!" The preacher by this time was well launched into his discourse, and Uncle Jeffy snored gently as his head drooped and rested lovingly against the trunk of the tree.

The afternoon wore along. The slanting sunlight crept under the leaves and rested on the old man's forehead, the wind caressed his gray locks, and the curving branches seemed to stoop toward his weather-beaten face, but all unheeding, he dreamed on and on and on. In his slumbers he had grown young again, and the preacher was rebuking his sins. His pole lay lax in his fingers, and the hook and the bait rested lightly against a bank of sand.

In the meantime Rowdy had grown tired. The one rabbit which he had started had behaved reprehensibly, and had led him a long chase around the brow of a gullied hill, then it had eluded him altogether. Ready to stomach refreshment let its kind be what it might, the dog came panting to the water's edge, lapped hastily, sniffed the inviting bait and then—

"Gee whiz! Hit's a gollywhopper!"

Startled almost into affright at the magnitude of his "bite," the old man "struck" and sprung, wide awake, to his feet.

Rowdy lunged. "Yi! kiyi! ky-i-i!" he yelped in the greatness of his pained surprise.

For a moment Uncle Jeffy stood speechless, then, as the dog plunged again, the situation dawned upon the old man and his face flushed.

"Come yere, Rowdy!" he yelled. "Come yere, yer blamed ole fool, an' lemme onloosen dat hook!"

But Rowdy, hurt now and voicing his wrongs until the red hills rang, ran backwards and sideways, struggling and leaping.

"Rowdy! Rowdy!" Mastering his wrath Uncle Jeffy tried persuasion, then rushed forward suddenly.

Rowdy crouched and tugged once more at the line, then in a last wild effort he shot forward as if from a catapult, struck Uncle Jeffy and tripped him, and both went down, yelling and yelping, into the deep, chill water of the creek.

When at last the hook had been extracted and the two had crept out upon the bank, sundown had come, the west was ablaze with purple and gold, and the bats were flying high to welcome the shadows. And, as the twilight gathered and Uncle Jeffy went walking up the path to his house, a single star came out above him, then another and yet another, and then, faint and far away, he heard Aunt Sara calling him.

"Here! here!" he replied, and she came to him.

"Is that you, Jeffy?" she asked. Her voice was tremulous and she drew very close to him, but as she touched his wet sleeve she stopped suddenly and faced him.

"Jeffy Barnes!" she exclaimed, very sternly, "You don't tell me youse been in dat creek!"

The old man looked aggrieved. "'Twarn't me!" he replied stubbornly. "'Twarn't me at all. Hit were Rowdy!"—Good Literature.

Argentina's anual foreign trade is $450,000,000 or $90 per capita.

RADISH AND OLIVE SALAD.

Put two cup-shaped lettuce leaves together on a small plate, one for each person. Slice a small radish thin and lay round in a circle in the center and on this put a spoonful of minced or shredded olives. Make a dressing from one level teaspoon of salt, a salt spoon of paprika, a few grains of pepper, six tablespoons of oil and three tablespoons of vinegar. Pour over the salad at the moment of serving.

JAM PUDDING STEAMED.

Take half a pound of breadcrumbs, four ounces of suet, one ounce of flour, two eggs, four tablespoonfuls of any jam (stoneless). Chop the suet, mix it with the flour and breadcrumbs. Beat up the eggs with the jam, and add these to the breadcrumbs, etc.

Well grease a pudding-basin, pour in the mixture, twist a piece of greased paper over the top and steam it for one hour.

Let it stand for a minute or two, then turn it out carefully. Custard is a good addition to this pudding.

CREAM CHEESE SALADS.

An appetizing salad for dinner is made of cream cheese. Roll the cheese into little balls with butter paddies, heap the balls on lettuce leaves or endive and pour French dressing over them. A rather more elaborate salad is made by mixing with the cheese minced parsley and paprika, molding the mixture in little egg cups and placing on the ice to chill. Serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise dressing. Still another way of serving the cheese balls is to line small fluted timbale molds with aspic, then when this is set place in the center a ball of cheese and on the cheese a stoned olive filled with aspic. When serving turn onto a dish and place about the cheese mounds celery finely minced and mixed with mayonnaise dressing.

PISTACHE AND ORANGE MERINGUES.

This is one of the daintiest ways of serving cream for a little dinner or lawn fete. The pistache nuts can be bought at the wholesale nut stores or in the Syrian quarter of the city. Shell and blanch two pounds of the little nuts, then pound in a mortar to a smooth paste, flavoring with the orange flower water. Make a vanilla cream, with or without eggs as preferred, add the nut paste and freeze. It is as well to buy the meringues at the bakers as it is not worth while to spend time and strength on them when they can be obtained readily. Press a spoonful of cream between the shells and serve on small plates.

AN ECONOMICAL DINNER.

Fore quarter of lamb is the most economical roast to be had, and one of the very best. Order a large piece, at least seven pounds, and have 5 or six chops taken off first, and then two pounds of the neck and rib ends for a stew or lamb pie. The shoulder-blade and bits of bone are to be made into a soup with the ordinary vegetables, and either a cup of beans, mashed, or a cup of tomato, to give body to it; the whole, of course, served clear.

The roast may or may not be stuffed in the pocket left by the shoulder-blade's removal; the peas may be canned ones for convenience, or a fresh vegetable, such as cauliflower, may be substituted. If one wishes to have this a company dinner, a simple green salad may follow the lamb, with French dressing and wafers.—Harper's Bazar.

MOCK TURTLE.

Take a small shoulder of mutton and hang it for several days, bone it, and lay it on a chopping board. Mix together half a teaspoonful of pepper and the same quantity of ground mace and with it sprinkle the meat. Lay on the meat a dozen oysters and scatter over breadcrumbs, pepper and salt. Roll the meat neatly, sew down the flap, and tie around with a string. Place it in a saucepan with a small quantity of water and add an onion stuck with cloves and four long peppers. Cover the pan closely, turn the meat constantly while it is slowly cooking. Take a pint of white stock, thicken it with a piece of butter the size of a pigeon's egg worked into flour, and add to it a dozen oysters. Dish the meat, remove the tape, and pour the sauce over. Garnish with tufts of parsley and slices of gherkins down the centre of the meat. For cooking allow twenty minutes to every pound of meat, and be sure that it stews slowly all the time.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Never allow a cake of fat to remain on the top of soups and stews. It makes them turn sour more quickly than they otherwise would.

Apple sauce need not always have the same flavor. Lemon or orange peel, lemon juice or a little cinnamon will make a variety.

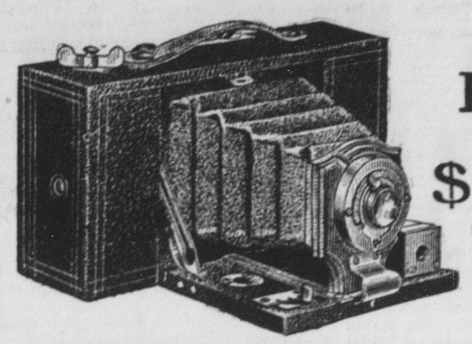
Try putting a little salt in the water in which your matting is washed.

Honey and a decoction of sage leaves is a splendid remedy for sore throat.

To get rid of ants, mix equal parts of sugar and borax and sprinkle shelves and doors.

A layer of brown paper put on the kitchen table under the oilcloth will prevent the latter from cracking and make it wear longer.

No. 2 Folding Brownie



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TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS FOR TAXES OF 1904—1905.

Agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated tracts of land for the non-payment of taxes, notice is hereby given that there will be exposed at public sale or outcry the following tracts or parts of tracts of unseated land in Centre county, Penna., for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, June 11, at 1 o'clock p. m.; and to continue if necessary, by adjournment from day to day until all are sold.

Acres Per		Warrantee	Supposed Owner	Taxes
150		Unknown	Houser Fred	6 15
100		Hale J M	G W Lonbarger	$3 22
50		Harris J D	W C Heinle	9 28
50		Lingle J J	John Shugert	3 66
50		Lingle J J	Reynolds	3 93
85		Kuhns Paul	W A Thomas est	57
25		Kuhns Richard	W A Thomas est	32
55		Kuhns Simon	W A Thomas est	72
		BOGGS TWP.		
300		McCoy Frank	W C Heinle	8 61
50		Packer & Lucas	A V Lucas	2 85
50		Unknown	George Bee	1 44
		BURNSIDE TWP.		
½ of 433	153	Beyer John	John J Bower	8 25
½ of 433	163	Beyer John	John J Bower	8 25
½ of 140	22	Cox Paul	J H Holt	4 10
140	22	Cox Paul	John J Bower	4 10
433	163	Donnelley John	Howard Spencer	10 40
¼ of 133	123	Ewing Hannah	W C Heinle	6 31
433	163	Ewing John	Dr C A Allen	24 97
433	163	Fox Samuel M	A P Morrison	24 97
¼ of 433	163	Hall Charles	John M Dale	12 84
¼ of 433	163	Hall Charles	Arthur Graham	1 58
400		Long J Z	J Z Long	21 38
146	75	Miller William	J C Meyer	8 75
70		Nickelson John	George Boak	4 10
50		Unknown	O A Humpton	2 93
141		Vaughn John	Wolverton & Holt	2 93
410	151	Wallace Joseph	F N C Choate	9 04
		COLLEGE TWP.		
364		Johnson Ross	P B Crider	26 34
		CURTIN TWP.		
200		Allen Charles	Wm. Harvey	16 08
294		Bruce Charles	Orvis & Morrison	16 30
119		Carskadden D.	John J Bower	7 77
104		DeHaven Peter	John Bowden	11 24
114		E'vs Cadwallader	John Bowden	11 35
415		Elliet Ruth	Samuel Hall	23 60
169		Godfrey J W	Wm C Heinle	5 26
71		Lane Sarah	Robt J Mann	4 01
178		Lane Mary	S D Gettig	5 21
71		Mane Sarah	M I Gardner	4 01
146	75	Miller James	Lycoming Timber Co	11 24
158	93	Packer J W	W C Heinle	4 96
200		Palmer John	W C Heinle	12 71
415		Roberts Jos	Samuel Hall	23 56
200		Turner Richard Wm	Harvey	6 36
		FERGUSON TWP.		
25		Anderson John D	M Bare & Co	1 38
400		Baker James	D M Bare & Co	34 15
110		Baker John	D M Bare & Co	6 26
50		Burnet Joseph	D M Bare & Co	2 16
235		Buckley Isaac	D M Bare & Co	19 92
65		Buckley Isaac	Morrison & Cass Paper Co	2 80
50		Bryson Samuel Ellis	Lytle	7 13
37		Horner Benj Jr	Morrison & Cass Paper Co	1 60
10		Hicks Abram	Daniel Beck	22
½		Kohlinger Geo.	Jacob Kreider	82
300		Lusby Josiah	D M Bare & Co	17 07
125		Miles Samuel	D W Miller	72
78		Manly Henry	Morrison & Cass Paper Co	10 69
329		Mosley Richard	Morrison & Cass Paper Co	8 65
36		McKean John	C T Aikens	6 87
150		McWilliams W.	W B McWilliams est	14 29
55		Mitchell David Chas L	Fitzhugh	87
100		Moore Thos L.	Chas L Fitzhugh	5 05
265		Nice Geo & M	Barrett	34 29
125		North Caleb	D M Bare & Co	7 16
175		Patton John	H C Bailey	2 85
400		Petherbridge J Sr	D M Bare & Co	11 44
63		Petherbridge J Sr	D M Bare & Co	8 58
275		Rankin Robt	D M Bare & Co	4 30
90		Shannon John	Thos T Shannon	14 23
10		Unknown	D W Miller	29
40		Unknown	W T Stevens	1 72
150		Unknown	Miller & Sexton	4 30
9		Unknown	H M & N Krebs	48
		GREGG TWP.		
200		Antis Henry	Linden Hall Lumber Company	5 10
200		Anderson Jacob	"	5 10
130		Duncan Daniel	Ed Allison	1 75
70		Gregg Smith	Ed Allison	1 05
122	31	Hepburn Wm.	Mary M Frank	4 15
110		Hubley Bernard	Mary M Frank	12 75
		Mosby Jacob	Linden Hall Lumber Company	2 75
330		McDowell Alex	W C Heinle	5 79
200		Tower James	W M Grove	6 77
30		Unknown	Pierce Dornblazer	54
		HAINES TWP.		
359		Antis Henry	Charles Steel	8 48
196		Amard	W C Heinle	2 37
135		Cauly H B	Daniel Engle	5 75
458		Epler Adam	Laurelton Lumber Co	10 85
458	63	Epler Peter	Linden Hall Lumber Company	10 85
181		Fees Jacob	H C Hyatt	4 24
400		Gratz Simon	John Stoner	4 74
380		Hosterman & Deobler	John Stoner	4 50
229	28	Haupt & Hunter	John Stoner	2 28
288		Henry James	Wm Vonada	13 45
160		Harter W J	Laurelton Lumber Co	3 68
437	108	Hartman John	Samuel Decker	10 37
300		Hosterman Peter	John Stoner	3 76
25		Harter D B	Geo Ulrich	82
149	99	Kreamer Geo	Linden Hall Lumber Company	5 87
150		Levy Aaron	J H Reifsnyder	3 59
228	150	Mosby Wm	Grove & Smith	5 45
80		John Motz	Daniel Engle	1 40
150		Phillips Levy	J H Reifsnyder	3 58
200		Snyder Geo	Laurelton Lumber Co	5 71
200		Snyder Catharine	"	4 71
21	71	Steel Chas	"	47
170	70	Stover & Wolf	L O Stover	2 98
106		Workman Math	H C Hyatt	2 36
		HALFMOON TWP.		
167		Anshultz Geo	Chas Fitzhugh	11 03
33		Bates Daniel	Mrs Knoche	53
21		Curtin Roland & Son	John T Thompson	3 60
44	99	Cross James	D M Bare & Co	7 93
76		Elder Abraham	Francis Knoche	1 33
700	120	Jaliff Richard	D M Bare & Co	43 44
95		Keith Jacob	Chas L Fitzhugh	8 20
40		King Wm	G Wood Miller	7 21
400	20	Lamburn Wm	D M Bare & Co	43 44
120		Lamburn Josiah F P	Blair	4 32
60		Pyle Jacob	Francis Knoche	1 05
21		Pyle David	Francis Knoche	35
117		Thompson Jno	John T Thompson	13 69
131		Unknown	Harry Keller	2 89
		HARRIS TWP.		
133		Fox George	N B Spangler	3 49
151	40	Forbes James	Linden Hall Lumber Company	4 31
197		Fox George	Wm Witmer Sons Co	5 71
185		Stophel Henry	Linden Hall Lumber Company	5 15
400		Harrison Wm	Mary M Frank	1 44
150		Irvin John	Mary M Frank	4 31
50		Irvin John	Mary M Frank	1 39
89		same	James Glenn	2 31
50		same	W C Heinle	73
400		Parker Richard Wm	Witmer Sons Co	5 63
412	124	Parker Thos	" "	11 43
278		Reynolds Jno	Linden Hall Lumber Company	7 69
88		Reynolds Jno	"	2 86
400		Reed Jas	Mary M Frank	11 43
335		Wharton Kearny	N B Spangler	11 43
		HOWARD TWP.		
104	63	Brady Jno	W C Heinle	4 79
107	107	Brown Saml	Mary M Frank	6 25
104	63	Brady Jno	W C Heinle	4 79
40		Justlin H A	Chas Rothrock	1 92
		HUSTON TWP.		
239		Gratz ——	Clement Dale	27 29
225		Unknown	J A Mattern	14 21
56		Kuhn ——	S F & M D Gray	1 42
45		Kuhn Adam	Wm A Thomas Est	1 07
175		Kuhn Andrew	"	4 13
110		Kuhn Daniel	"	2 61
433	163	Wheiland Jno	Chas Lewis	19 56
		LIBERTY TWP.		
65		Hamilton Archey	H P Trexiyulney	4 23
166		Hayes Rob & Jas	D & J Bechdel	10 27
¼	390	Irvin Robert	W H Gardner	9 06
¼	390	Irvin Robert	W C Heinle	10 61
240		Jackson Jno	Wm C Heinle	7 21
400		Leach Martha	"	11 54
400		Leach Martha	"	11 54
60		Nestlerode Chris	Balser Weber	3 63
50		Parsons Thos	C. H P Trexiyulney	3 02
100		Packer Job W.	George Bee	2 88
		MARION TWP.		
59		Harris Jas	Conrad Diehl	2 16
197		Harris A B	Mary M Frank	5 82
20		Lewis Thos	S D Gettig	59
18	120	Lamb David	David Harter	59
200		Unknown	Isaac Frain	5 82
100		Unknown	L P Hieronimer	2 91
17		Unknown	Wm Johnsonbaugh	4 87
⅓ of 199		Zatzimger Paul	Theodore Veile	2 91
		MILES TWP.		
200		Antis Henry	J H Reifsnyder	9 34
200		Antis Frederick	"	4 67
300		Boyd Thomas	Sarah J Rhine	3 05
440		Brady Wm P	Mrs Nathan Haugh	10 38
273		Barton Wm	"	23 36
100		Brooks Jesse	J H Reifsnyder	2 33
49		Brady Wm	L C Hieronimer	2 33
100		Benson Peter	W R Goodman	4 67
9		Buchtell Jno	Isaac Miller	20
200		Brady Jno	W C Heinle	2 16
150		Cooper Wm	J H Reifsnyder	3 52
403		Corrothers Jas	Mrs M Haugh	9 34
50		Cowden Jno	L C Hieronimer	2 33
156	66	Derr S & J Stahl	W C Heinle	2 16
320		Fearon Jas	J H Reifsnyder	7 47
130		Housel Jno	"	7 47
250		"	W C Heinle	5 85
66		Hepburn Jas	Linden Hall Lumber Company	4 44
217		Hepburn Jas	"	4 67
250		Jackson Jerem'h	W C Heinle	5 72
250		"	Kulp & Co	23 36
400		Lake Richard	Linden Hall Lumber Company	18 68
100		Levy Rachel	J H Reifsnyder	4 67
9-11	402 132	Miles Wm	John J Bower	5 14
7-16	402 132	"	"	4 21
34	49	Marks Henry	Wm Witmer Sons Co	1 18
87	120	Mackey Jno &	"	1 18
27		Benj Young		
58		Parker Wm	C M & H Walker	33
608		"	W C Heinle	66
7-12 of 42		Swineford P&J	Laurelton Lumber Co	14 15
5-12 of 72		H Reifsnyder	Linden Hall Lumber	
413		Shaffer Michael	Co	94
8		Shaffer Michael	W C Heinle	72
100		Tripp Jas	W C Heinle	11 45
44		Unknown	J H Beck	47
38		"	Harry Keller	2 33
		"	"	94
315		Weaver David	Linden Hall Lumber Company	23
150		Williams Dan'l	W C Heinle	10 30
43	63	Young Benj	John J Bower	3 52
		"	Linden Hall Lumber Co	1 18
		PATTON TWP.		
300	120	Baker Jacob	D M Bair & Co	72 52
10		Grove Robert	W G Runkle	1 50
400	120	Horner Benj	D M Bair & Co	119 08
130		Kuhns Chas	W A Thomas Est	1 67
105		Kuhns Jacob	"	1 36
15		Kuhns Peter	"	20
80		Kuhns Solomon	"	1 03
		PENN TWP.		
100		Cook Wm	A P Morrison	3 59
102	20	Hamilton Thos	John Stoner	2 45
150		Hamilton Thos	Adam Gotschall	7 49
304	89	Kennedy And	"	4 34
46		Kreamer Peter J H	Reifsnyder	1 20
300		Montgomery W. J	C Meyer	7 14
276		" Dani	"	6 66
		POTTER TWP.		
330		Anderson Jno	Linden Hall Lumber Company	11 02
88		Anderson Jno.	Wm Witmer Sons Co	3 01
400		Brady Wm P	Mary M Frank	13 34
330		Barger Adam	Linden Hall Lumber Company	11 02
300		Breon Jno	"	10 01
226		Barber Jno	Wm Witmer Sons Co	7 11
80		Cameron	Linden Hall Lumber Company	2 67
155		Dewart Wm	"	5 02
155		Ewing Jasper	"	5 02
460		Emerick Jno	"	5 02
238		Ellis Francis	Wm Witmer Sons Co	13 34
20		Fulmer H B	Geo L Goodhart	7 65
196		"	Linden Hall Lumber Company	66
155		Gettig Christian	"	6 67
150		Goblin Charles	"	5 02
400		Harrison Wm	W C Heinle	5 02
62		Hunter Alex	Linden Hall Lumber Company	6 80
327		Johnson Alex	W C Heinle	2 10
132	108	Norton Sam'l W	Witmer Sons Co	10 01
205		Wharton Kearney	"	3 40
133		Fox George	"	2 80
197		Fox George	"	3 40
400		Levy Daniel	W C Heinle	13 34
190		Martin Thos	Linden Hall Lumber Company	6 67
83	34	Rapp Jacob	Samuel Brown	1 04
400		Smith Daniel	W P James	13 34
35		Shires & Fulmer	Linden Hall Lumber Company	1 02
100		Sawyer Wm	"	3 25
400		"	"	13 34
202	94	Wharton Kearney	N B Spangler	3 30
99		Shires John	"	2 95
163	61	Telley Ferrell	"	3 68
200		Unknown	"	6 67
170		Vanderslice H.	"	5 68
76		Unknown	George Bee	2 67
56	16	"	W C Heinle	90
58		Young Samuel	"	1 91
		RUSH TWP.		
318	126	Allison Andrew	A P Morrison	24 24
52		Bannon Jas	Chaney & Thompson	3 56
433	153	Britches Isaac, Frank P	Blair	27 72
200		Burg John	W C Heinle	5 89
100		Copenhaver J	"	2 95
250			Chas E Allen	1 62
200			A P Morrison	5 89
434		Grant Thomas	T C McCausland	27 64
121	152	Grove & McKean	E Allen	17 00
431	100	Harris John P	E. Pruner	27 46
433	153	Hamilton Hugh Wm	C Heinle	12 04
¼ of 433	153	Irvin Robert	E M Leife	9 19
¾ of 433	153	"	W A Christ	9 04
307	109	Irvin James T	Wm C Heinle	10 23
396		Joedon Benj	"	01
433	163	Malone Richard F P	Blair	
421	21	Moyer John	C P Colyer	62
¼ of 433	153	Morgan B R	E M Leifer est	9 05
¼ of 433	153	Musser John	"	9 05
¾ of 433	153	Morgan D R	W A Christ	9 04
¾ of 433	153	Musser John	"	9 04
433	153	Miller Robt	T J McCausland	27 71
¾ of 433	153	Peters Richard E M	Leifer est	9 03
¾ of 433	153	"	W A Christ	9 04
177	84	Phil Hardman	A B Morrison	24 26
400		Passmore B & H	W C Heinle	2 75
433	153	Smith John	P G Meek	11 12
80		Turner James	A P Morrison	12 04
433	153	Unknown	C E Allen	2 22
443	153	Welsh James	W C Heinle	56 25
		Whar't Kearney	F P Blair	27 75
		SPRING TWP.		
419		Johnson John	Grove & Smith	27 19
250		Toole Henry	"	16 81
100		Wilson Wm	John Bilger	3 18
100		"	Wm Bilger	3 18
		SNOW SHOE TWP.		
433	153	Bayard Andrew	W C Heinle	13 85
325		Banks Wm	"	10 38
325		"	"	10 38
412		Carscadden	"	13 16
412	44	"	"	25 47
333		Develing Jos	F P Blair	18 77
½ of 400		Holt Edgar	J & C M Bower	12 49
¼ of 400		"	J H Holt	9 35
¼ of 400		"	J Z Long	9 35
250		Hall Peter	E L Orvis	15 61
300		Lewis Lewis	W C Heinle	7 58
450		McLanahan S.	"	24 89
489	28	Mitchell W P	J Z Long	11 81
400		Martin Alex	W C Heinle	12 77
433		Norton Joseph	"	13 83
433		Parker Geo	John C Rowe	27 13
216		Parker J	John G Love	16 86
360		Tim John	W C Heinle	11 49
216	83	Parker J	"	6 89
433		Parker George	"	13 93
360	144	Reiley John	M I Gardner	11 49
216		Rainey Robt	W C Heinle	6 89
163		Tompkins J	Hugh Ward	5 18
400		William David	W C Heinle	12 77
		TAYLOR TWP.		
50		Beck Jacob	A P Morrison	5 47
100		Beck Daniel	"	3 61
58		Bechdol John	W C Heinle	5 42
400		Bell Wm	A P Morrison	27 95
200		Burg Wm	W C Heinle	18 89
23		Craig James	Charles Reese	3 16
433	153	Cowhaver Jno	W C Heinel	15 16
200		Carr James	"	14 42
100		Hoover John	Pittsburg S & D Co	7 21
434		Hamilton Hugh	R Sims	3 54
434		Montgomery J	W C Heinle	15 61
25		Louden Charles	"	15 61
434		Montgomery W W	"	15 61
129	160	Norris Morrison	"	9 37
50		Mong George	Pittsburg S & D Co	3 61
433		Pruner E J	E J Pruner	30 73
200		Pruner E J	J C Meyer	27 95
25		Rite George	Pittsburg S & D Co	1 80
96	142	Sbenick John	Samuel McCalmont	13 66
433	163	Snyder Barb'	W C Heinle	15 61
438		Thomas J W	C B Thomas	15 78
14		Williams Joeh	Pittsburg S & D Co	1 00
100		Wilson Wm	W C Heinle	2 61
433		Williams Polly	"	15 61
92		Wallace Thos	"	9 30
423	153	Williams Josh	"	15 61
		UNION TWP.		
100		Brown Wm	A P Morrison	2 67
433	163	Donnelson Jas	Lehigh Val Coal Co	11 62
100		Phillips Saml	W C Heinle	2 67
383		Clark Wm	F P Blair	21 67
433	163	Wister Wm	"	23 32
20		Kuhn David	Wm. A Thomas estate	54
10		Kuhn Paul	"	27
15		Kuhn Richard	"	39
50		Kuhn Samuel	"	1 61
40		Kuhn Simon	"	1 07
		WALKER TWP		
92	40	Askew, Acker or Askers	Robt Agar & Smith	2 54
212	10	Baker John	"	6 62
247	65	Baker Robert	"	6 62
162		Brooks Ruth	"	3 60
125		Furrier or Currier	Mary "	3 27
152	40	"	"	3 86
60		"	"	1 59
111	42	Dougherty M	W C Heinle	1 59
111	42	"	"	1 59
92	26	Eckert Wm or Jas	Sutler Agar & Smith	2 45
100	39	Evans Jesse	"	2 64
69	39	"	Isaac Markle	1 86
1 5 of 250		Erskine John	Louis Bush	72
4-5 of 250		"	W B Nat'l Bank	2 88
243	55	Gilbert Wm	Agar & Smith	6 62
226	90	Hahn Peter	"	5 71
87	87	Hahn Wm	"	2 01
78		Johnson David	"	1 59
327	84	Monsell or Mansel Wm	"	8 71
16	40	Mercer John	"	2 44
¾	100	Mercer David	"	3 71
346	26	Miller Wm	"	10 29
443	5	Beman or Osman Capt	"	7 93
95	40	Parker Job	"	2 29
95	40	Parker Jr J	"	2 29
61	136	Rohrer C	Yearick & Slayd	5 95
59		Swanzy Wm	W C Heinle	1 69
382	138	Sutler D	Agar & Smith	10 29
30		Wickersham A	Isaac Markle	80
12		Wilson Robt	Zimmerman & Robinson	1 33
22	47	Hahn Elizabeth Wm	Witmer & Sons Co	38
		WORTH TWP.		
33		Clymer Henry	J Ty Thompson estate	6 58
250		Gray P B D	W C Heinle	9 81
300		Hawthorn T	J T Thompson	13 14
345		Kuhn John	"	75 65
260		Lawson Geo	John T Thompson	37 98
330		Mayland Jasper	"	14 45
174		Miles Samuel	"	38 09
86		Ross John	"	18 76
79		Swanswick Jno	"	11 49
6		Singer John	"	2 09
88		Shippen Wm Jr	"	12 86
100		Unknown	W F Albreght	7 31
137		Wister Daniel	John T Thompson	29 99
30		Wister Wm	"	6 68

TREASURER'S SALE OF SEATED LANDS—

At the same time and place as given in the Treasurer's Sale of Unseated Lands, will be sold the following tracts or lots of land returned by the tax collector of the following districts, respectively, for the years of 1902 and 1903 to the Commissioners of Centre county, for non-payment of taxes, according to the provisions of the several Acts of Assembly relative to the sale of seated land for taxes.

MILESBURG BORO

Description	Owners	Taxes
Lot No. 7	Z D Miles estate	$27 03
	MILLHEIM BORO	
Lot	B F Kister	9 31
	HOWARD TWP.	
H. and L.	J H Bathurst	4 63
Lot	Mary Chatman estate	69
20 Acres	Sarah Daughenbaug	4 03
14 "	James Dulen	3 98
230 "	Calvin Lucas	5 79
140 "	Mary E dore	27 02
¾ "	N P Ridder	6 85
¾ "	Hannah Watkins	1 01
¾ "	John Wantz	81
6 "	Edward Gardner	46
23 "	Lillie Gardner	2 46
	LIBERTY TWP.	
¾ "	Julia Kunes estate	4 55
¾ "	John Weaver	82
¾ "	Joseph Brothers	2 75
¾ "	Roland Lucas estate	1 38

Note

In accordance with the Act of June 6th, 1837, interest will be added to the amount of all taxes assessed against unseated lands above advertised.

Special Notice

All persons corresponding with the Treasurer in reference to land advertised for sale in the above list should remit sufficient to pay postage, stationery and advertising.

The advertising is $1.00 on each tract.

G. W. RUMBERGER, Clerk. F. K. WHITE, County Treas.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

S. W. SMITH, . . . Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1906

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

DEMOCRATIC CO. COMMITTEE--1906.

Bellefonte, N. W., J. C. Harper
" S. W., Patrick Gray
" W. W., George R. Meek
Philipsburg, 1st W., Dr. F. R. Wh
" 2nd W., Jacob Sharp
" 3rd W., E. G. Jones
Centre Hall, D. J. Meyer
Howard, Howard Moore
Millheim, Pierce Musser
Milesburg, Edward Grove
South Philipsburg, Joseph Gates
Unionville, P. J. McDonnel, Fannin
State College, D. G. Meek
Benner, N. P., John F. Grove, Bellefon
" S. P., John Grove, Bellefon
Boggs, N. P., Ira Confer, Farmed
" E. P., J. C. Barnhart, Rockland
" W. P., Seymore Corker, Milesburg
Burnside, William Hipple, Pine Grove
College, D. A. Grove, State College R. F. D
Curtin, R. A. Foorman, Romola
Ferguson, E. P., W. H. Fry, Pine Grove Mills
" W. P., Sumner Miller, Penna. Furnace
Gregg, N. P., Josiah C. Rossman, Spragg Mills
" E. P., H. P. Herring, Penn Hall
" W. P., John Smith, Spring Mills
Haines, E. P., L. D. Orndorf, Woodward
" W. P., Ralph E. Stover, Aaronsburg
Halfmoon, Emory McAfee, Stormstown
Harris, John Wieland, Boalsburg
Howard, A. M. Butler, Howard
Huston, Henry Hale, Julian
Liberty, E. P., D. S. Smith, Eagleville
" W. P., Albert Berger, Monument
Marion, J. W. Orr, Walker
Miles, E. P., Thomas N. Stover, Livonia
" M. P., George B. Winters, Smullton
" W. P., G. Edward Miller, Millheim
Patton, T. M. Huey, Waddle
Penn, Al. Auman, Coburn
Potter, N. P., George H. Emerick, Centre Hall
" S. P., F. A. Carson, Potters Mills
" W. P., James B. Spangler, Tusseyville
Rush, N. P., W. E. Frank, Philipsburg
" E. P., Fred Wilkinson, Munson Station
" S. P., Henry G. Danneker, Retort
Snow Shoe, E. P., Lawrence Redding, Snow Shoe
" W. P., James Culver Moshannon
Spring, N. P., Wm. Carson, Bellefonte
" S. P., John Mulfinger, Pleasant Gap
" W. P., D. J. Keiley, Bellefonte
Taylor, P. A. Hoover, Port Matilda
Union, Mark Hall, Fleming
Walker, E. P., Solomon Peck, Nittany
" M. P., Wm. Minnich, Hublersburg
" W. P., John Cole, Zion
Worth, J. A. Williams, Fort Matilda

H. S. TAYLOR, Chairman

Oak Hall.

Mrs. Krape returned to her home in Salona on Friday, after a two weeks' visit with her daughter, Mrs. William Ferree.

Miss Elizabeth Close spent part of last week with friends in Boalsburg.

A. W. Dale and daughter, Miss Ella, and James Gilliland attended Pomona Grange at Pleasant Gap Thursday of last week. The next meeting of Pomona will be held at Oak Hall in August.

A. A. Dale, of Bellefonte, spent Saturday night at Sunny Hillside.

W. H. Close went to Altoona Saturday to visit his son Clifford.

George Glenn, wife and son, of Lemont, were guests at the Lowder home Sunday.

Mrs. M. W. Benner and son Harry attended the funeral of Mr. Marshall at Fillmore, Thursday of last week.

Mrs. B. F. Homan visited friends at Pine Hall over Sunday.

The office that seeks the man generally has a long chase.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES

Saturday, June 2; Convention Tuesday, June 5—Apportionment of Delegates, Etc.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular places for holding the general elections, in their respective election districts, on Saturday, June 2nd, 1906, to elect delegates to the County Convention. Under the rules of the party, the officers for holding the primaries will consist of the committeeman and two assistants in each district, and the election will be opened at 3 o'clock p. m. and close at 7 o'clock p. m.

The delegates chosen at the above stated time will meet in the Court House in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, June 5th, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon, and nominate the following:

One candidate for Congress.
One candidate for Senate.
One candidate for Assembly.
One candidate for Jury Commissioner
Three Congressional Conferees.
Three Senatorial Conferees.

A Chairman of the County Committee to serve from the 1st day of January, 1907, to the 1st day of January, 1908, and transact such other business as may come before the convention.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

Bellefonte N. W.	3	Harris	2
Bellefonte S W.	3	Howard	1
Bellefonte W. W.	1	Huston	1
Centre Hall	2	Liberty, E. P.	1
Howard	1	Liberty, W. P.	1
Milesburg	1	Marion	1
Millheim	2	Miles, E. P.	1
Philipsburg 1st W.	1	Miles, M. P.	3
Philipsburg 2nd W.	2	Miles, W. P.	1
Philipsburg 3rd W.	1	Patton	1
S. Philipsburg	1	Penn	4
State College	1	Potter, N. P.	2
Unionville	1	Potter, S. P.	2
Benner N. P.	1	Potter, W. P.	2
Benner S. P.	1	Rush, N. P.	1
Boggs N. P.	1	Rush, S. P.	1
Boggs E. P.	1	Rush, E. P.	1
Boggs W. P.	1	Snow Shoe, E. P.	2
Burnside	1	Snow Shoe, W. P.	1
College	1	Spring, N. P.	1
Curtin	1	Spring, S. P.	2
Ferguson E. P.	2	Spring, W. P.	1
Ferguson W. P.	1	Taylor	1
Gregg N. P.	1	Union	1
Gregg E. P.	2	Walker, E. P.	1
Gregg W. P.	2	Walker, M. P.	2
Haines E. P.	2	Walker, W. P.	1
Haines W. P.	2	Worth	1
Half Moon	1		
		Total	81

H. S. TAYLOR, Chairman.

Political Announcements.

SENATE.

We are authorized to announce William C. Heinle, of Bellefonte, as a candidate for Senator, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention, and action of the Democratic district conference.

CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce the name of H. S. Taylor, of Bellefonte, as a candidate for the nomination for Congress in the Twenty-first District, subject to the rules of the Democratic party in Centre county and the congressional conference.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce John Noll, of Bellefonte, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

Cemetery Association Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Reformed and Lutheran Cemetery Association will be held in the Reformed church, Centre Hall, Monday evening, June 4, to elect trustees and transact other business. The trustees nominated by the congregations are: Reformed, D. K. Keller, F. E. Arney; Lutheran, E. M. Huyett, Cyrus Brungart.

Fire in Bellefonte.

At 1:15 o'clock Friday morning fire was discovered at the home of William Burrows, on East Linn Street, Bellefonte, which totally destroyed the house together with its contents. The flames had gained such headway when discovered that the family had a very narrow escape from being burned to death, some of the members being compelled to get out through the second story windows. Only by efficient work of the firemen was the adjoining property saved. The fire is supposed to have originated from a chicken-brooder containing several lighted lamps, which was setting on the back porch. The loss on the house which was owned by Mrs. A. J. Cruse, is about $3000 fully covered by insurance. The loss suffered by Mr. Burrows will be a heavy one as he lost almost his entire household goods, and carried no insurance.

The Millers.

Seven members of the Central Pennsylvania Millers Protective Association came to Centre Hall Friday in response to a call for a meeting on that day, but owing to the fact

DR. J. F. ALEXANDER DEAD.

Death Came Tuesday Morning—Interment This (Thursday) Morning at Centre Hall.

Dr. John F. Alexander died at his home in Centre Hall, Tuesday morning. Interment will be made this (Thursday) morning, ten o'clock, at Centre Hall. Services will be held at his late home, and will be conducted by Rev. Daniel Gress and Rev. A. A. Black.

Dr. Alexander's continued illness was directly traceable to an injury to the spine, caused by a fall from a carriage eight years ago. His sufferings, for months at a time, during these years were extremely severe, and it was largely due to his superior will power that death did not overtake him ere this.

Dr. Alexander was one of the most highly esteemed residents in Centre Hall, and in his palmy days was beyond doubt the best equipped—intellectually and otherwise—physician in this locality. It was characteristic of him to search for new remedies and appliances, and it was often that he put these into actual use in his practice before his competitors knew of their existence. As a physician he was remarkably successful, and was just as anxious to restore to health the man of little means as those of wealth.

As a citizen Dr. Alexander stood high in the community. He was honest and honorable in all his dealings, and did all he could to advance the interests of the town in which he lived. Politically he was a Democrat. The Democratic spirit was inborn. He held a number of local offices which he filled with credit. In religious matters he was identified with the Reformed church, where his council was at all times of value, and his contributions of consequence.

Dr. Alexander was born in Penn township, February 22, 1849, and was a son of Amos and Elizabeth Alexander. He attended the public schools and later was a student at Dickinson Seminary from which institution he graduated. It was with Dr.—— Krider, of Bucyrus, Ohio, a native of Centre county, that he read medicine, and later he graduated from a Cleveland Medical College. During 1874 he was married to Agnes Elizabeth Schimp, and soon thereafter he located in Edwardsburg, Michigan, with the intention of remaining there permanently. A year's stay at that point proved that the climatic conditions were unfavorable to the couple, and it was decided to return to the Keystone State, and in 1876 they came to Centre Hall. Here he has lived continuously, except from 1893 to 1896, which time was spent in California.

May 15, 1889, Mrs. Alexander died, leaving two daughters, Misses Emilie and Grace, the latter now Mrs. George Reed, of Los Angeles, California, both of whom also survive the father.

Dr. Alexander's marriage to his second wife, nee Miss Lillie Allison, took place 1898. She survives him. No woman could have been more devoted to her husband during his long affliction and last illness, nor could any mother have had a kindlier feeling for her own than she displayed for the daughters of her husband.

The living brothers and sisters of the deceased are Christian, Millheim; A. Reed, Buffalo, Missouri, and Miss Catharine, Los Angeles, California.

Two Accidents.

Two accidents occurred at the Spicher homestead, west of Centre Hall, at which point the Kerstetters, carpenters from Pleasant Gap, and their assistants are preparing timbers for a large barn.

The first mishap befell William Floray, who was cut in the side, under the arm, with an axe. The axe in one of the workmen's hands glanced, causing the injury.

Just twenty-four hours later Merrill Kerstetter was struck with the keen edge of an axe that left a workman's hand. The left wrist was the point the axe struck, severing an artery and cutting into the bone.

Drs. Lee and Allison dressed the wounds, and it is reported the wounds are healing nicely.

Marriage Licenses.

Harry Charles, Milesburg.
Lydia J. Freed, Milesburg.

James E. Sarrette, Milesburg.
Rebecca Charles, Milesburg.

Charles W. Geary, Altoona.
Blanche V. Rossman, Tusseyville.

Clarence Lyons, Bellefonte.
Clara Barger, Roland.

Rodger G. Williams, Julian.
Helen G. Stevens, Julian.

Harry N. Walker, State College,
Nannie P. Everts, Pine Grove Mills

Franklin G. Beck, Peru.
Nannie C. Callahan, Peru.

George T. Black, Philipsburg.
Elizabeth Walker, Clearfield county.

Dinner at the Unveiling.

On the day of the unveiling of the monument at Bellefonte, the Lutheran church at that place will serve meals during the entire day, in a room on West Bishop Street. Price 25 cents. The patronage of all visitors is earnestly solicited.

THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

News of a Semi-Local Character Gathered from the Exchange Table.

H. J. Mentzer, of Summit, Franklin county, expects to raise 10,000 ducks on his farm this season.

Zach Kauffman, of York, expects to get 2000 bushels of sour cherries from his 1700 trees, in a seven-acre orchard.

The Lock Haven Express says Michael Jobson is planting six acres of his Bald Eagle township farm with cabbage, which means 40,000 heads.

Oscar Felmlee, of Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, has disposed of four stall-fed cattle that weighed 5200 pounds, an average of 1300 pounds each.

T. R. Everett, of Benton, Lycoming county, has a strawberry roan colt one year old that stands 15 hands, has a girth of 68 inches, takes a 22-inch collar and weighs 960 pounds.

Honesdale is said to be one of the prettiest and cleanest towns in the State, and considerable of the credit for this condition is ascribed to the improvement society, which in the last year did its work at an expense less than $200. The society has in its treasury $300.

Mrs. Lucille Patterson and her good looking niece, Edna Kirk, aged seventeen, were found guilty and sentenced by Judge Archbald, of the United States District Court, for the fraudulent use of the United States mails. Both defendants are from Lewistown, and through the aid of matrimonial papers corresponded with men all over the country, securing money from at least twelve. Mrs. Patterson was fined $75 and ordered to pay the costs, while the girl got off by paying the costs in the case and returning the money to one of her victims.

DEATHS.

MRS. J. B. GOHEEN.

Mrs. Mary Ann Goheen, wife of John B. Goheen, died at her residence near Baileyville, in Ferguson township, at midnight, Thursday of last week, aged sixty-one years. Mrs. Goheen was the daughter of George Bailey, deceased, and leaves five children to survive—two sons and three daughters. Her sons are Dr. George B. Goheen, of Coalport, Pa., and R. Hamill Goheen, of Rock Spring. Her three daughters are at home. Mrs. Goheen was a conscientious, christian woman, always faithful in the discharge of her duties to her family, and regularly in attendance upon the means of grace.

Interment was made in the Presbyterian cemetery at Graysville.

MRS. ELIZABETH A. EMEL.

Death came to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Emel, at Pleasant View, near Bellefonte, Wednesday of last week, aged sixty-one years, twenty-seven days. She is survived by her husband and nine children. Although a member of the Evangelical church since early life, the funeral was conducted by Rev. A. C. Lathrop, of the Milesburg Baptist church.

Rebersburg.

Miss Mary Stover spent several days last week with her grandfather, Jonathan Spangler, at this place.

Abraham Luckenbaugh, of Bellefonte, visited at the home of John Moyer.

Ralph Stover and son Lloyd, of Aaronsburg, were in town one day last week.

Mrs. Hannah Hall, of Williamsport, is visiting friends and relatives here.

The examination held at this place Tuesday of last week, by Superintendent Etters, was largely attended.

Jared Harper, wife and son John, of Bellefonte, are visiting at the home of George Weaver.

Miss Mary Brungart, of Wolf's Store, spent last week with her brother, Noah, in town.

Miss Mazie Moyer, of Sugar Valley, is the guest of her sister, Miss Kate Moyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Zellers, of Logan Mills, paid their daughter, Mrs. Edwin Frank, a short visit Wednesday of last week.

Henry Kreamer and wife, of Centre Hall, spent a day last week with friends in town.

Miss Aneada Royer, who is attending the Normal at Lock Haven, accompanied by three other young ladies from that institution, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Royer.

Woodward.

Mrs. Noah Eby and Jacob Ketner were to Aaronsburg Friday, to see their brother, Jacob Ketner, who is very ill of cancer.

Miss Mabel Bower, a young lady from Sunbury, visited her aunt, Mrs. Wise, last week.

Mrs. Harrison Stover and baby Mabelle spent Thursday with the lady's mother.

Miss Flossie Runkle is visiting friends at Hartleton.

Miss Kathryn Benner spent the Sabbath with her parents.

Oliver Hosterman and wife and Willet Hosterman returned to Buffalo, N. Y., last Thursday.

Miss Marion Hosterman and Earl Hosterman, of Buffalo, N. Y., are spending the summer with Grandpa Hosterman.

Clair Kreamer, of Fiedler, spent Sunday with his parents.

Children Services

Presbyterian church—June 10th, 10:30 a. m., subject, "The Children's Feast."

Lutheran church—June 17th, 7:30 p. m.

Congregational Meeting.

There will be a congregational meeting of the members at the Salem Reformed church, Sunday, June 3, ten o'clock. All members are requested to be present.

Alexander Shannon Seriously Ill.

Alexander Shannon, a resident of Smith Centre, Kansas, formerly of this place, is seriously ill of diabetis, and no hope is expressed for his recovery. He is at a sanitarium in Missouri.

Fingers Crushed.

By getting his first and second fingers of the left hand mixed up in the cog wheels of a corn sheller, Harry M. Allison, of Spring Mills, was obliged to have both members amputated. The operation was performed by Dr. J. R. G. Allison. The first finger was amputated below the second, and the second below the first joint.

Dr. Land May Become Pastor.

It is very probable that Rev. Thomas S. Land, D. D., president of the Allentown College for Women, will be elected pastor of the Aaronsburg Reformed charge, at a congregational meeting to be held throughout the charge Sunday. Dr. Land filled the pulpits in that charge last Sunday. He was pastor of the Centre Hall charge in the eighties, and is an exceptionally able ministers.

Delegates to S. S. Convention.

The delegates elected to represent the various Sunday schools at the county convention at Howard, May 31-June 1, are appended:

Centre Hall—Lutheran, Misses Sarah Brungart, Laura Runkle. Reformed, Mrs. G. W. Hosterman, Mrs. J. C. Dale. Methodist, Miss Helen Bartholomew, Mrs. Thos. L. Moore. Presbyterian, Misses Alice Robinson, Lutitia Goodhart.

LOCALS.

See the weeds grow since the rain! Cut them down.

Brisbin & Company are shipping timber from the Bartges tract.

Claude K. Stahl was home over Sunday from Altoona. He is employed in the Pennsylvania railroad offices.

The whistle that blew on Memorial Day did so without being wetted with stuff handed over the bar. Judge Orvis' ruling is to be commended.

Regardless of the telegraph, telephone, wireless telegraphy and auto, the horse thief is plying his pranks about Belleville, where recently two horses were safely gotten away with.

It appears that the Prohibition State ticket is very unsatisfactory to every political party except the Prohibitionists! Is that unusual?

To the National Association of Packers of Pure Food, of Belair, Maryland, The Centre Reporter wishes to say, that it will advertise their goods at the regular rates, but it cannot see its way clear to give the firm a column of free advertising. This is only one of a hundred firms that is of the mistaken opinion that the Reporter is published for the benefit of those not willing to pay for advertising space. While much space is given each week to local affairs, that ought to be charged and paid for—the line is drawn occasionally.

While on his way to Spring Mills on an urgent professional call, Dr. J. R. G. Allison overtook a carriage containing two men and two women, and when he attempted to pass them they deliberately drove across the road and prevented him from doing so. By zigzag driving the drunken sots kept the doctor back for a mile or more, although he kindly told them that it was important that he should not be delayed. Finally the doctor managed to drive ahead, when the wretches applied the whip to both the horse and physician. The parties, who are unknown, turned back in order not to be captured at Spring Mills.

Smith, the Photographer.

W. W. Smith, the Photographer, will be in Centre Hall Friday June 8th, from 8 to 2:30 o'clock.

GRAIN MARKET.

Rye	60	Wheat	82
Barley	45	Oats	32
		Corn	45

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Lard	08	Butter	16
Potatoes	50	Eggs	14

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER, in the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, on Tuesday, the Fifth day of June, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock a. m; under "Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 28th, 1874, and its supplements, by William A. Neese, E. M. Smith, E. P. Shook, W. W. Neese and Jacob D. Breon, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called Liberty Cemetery Association, the character and object of which is to maintain a Union Cemetery in Gregg township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, and for that purpose to acquire and hold real estate necessary for said purpose, and to have the right to sell and convey burial lots and erect such buildings as may be required for the purposes of the Association, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the said Act and its supplements.

J. C. MEYER, Solicitor.

Nittany Mountain.

Mr. and Mrs. Jess Osman and Master Jess Templeton, of Altoona, came down last Saturday to visit Mrs. Osman's mother, Mrs. Kate Horner.

Wm. Parker has blood in his eye, and says he is going gunning for the person who poisoned his pet dog. The dog is dead and Billy is mad.

Miss Minnie Horner, daughter of James Horner, is keeping house for her uncle, Jacob Sprow.

Samuel Wasson, wife and children visited Mrs. Wasson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Noll, over Sunday.

O. M. Lonbarger traded for another mule last week. He now has three mules. Mr. Lonbarger thinks one team of mules will do as much work as two teams of horses, and besides need less attention.

James Dubbs, son of George Dubbs, who used to run the stave mill at sand spring for McNitt Brothers & Company, is working for Charley Pecht at Robinson's stave mill.

Ask Tone Noll what was the matter with his hay on Monday that it would not stay on the wagon.

Miss Bertha Garver, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Garver, has been visiting her parents for a week. Miss Garver makes her home with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Sloteman, of Snydertown.

Mrs. Minnie Richards offers for sale an organ, in first class condition. Price $25.

...The Index...
Bellefonte, Pa.

Here is the place to find suitable

Graduation Gifts

At such a time a GOOD BOOK is the best gift. We have them and they do not cost much.

Then, too, a Fountain Pen, Card Case, Address Book, Ink Stand, or Box of Fine Paper will be particularly fitting.

...The Index...

PENNSYLVANIA... RAILROAD

Schedule in Effect January 1st, 1906

Trains Leave Centre Hall

FOR MOMTANDON and intermediate stations, Sunbury, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Wilkesbarre, Scranton and Williamsport: 7.17 a. m., 2.35 p. m. week-days.

FOR WASHINGTON, 7.17 a. m. week-days.

FOR ELMIRA and intermediate stations, 2.35 p. m. week days.

FOR BELLEFONTE, Tyrone, and intermediate stations, 8.16 a. m., 3.36 p. m. week days.

FOR ALTOONA and Pittsburg, 3.36 p. m. week-days.

FOR LOCK HAVEN and intermediate stations, 8.16 a. m. week days.

W. W. ATTERBURY,
General Manager

J. R. WOOD,
Passenger Traffic Manager

GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA
Condensed Time Table. Week Days.

Read Down. No. 1	No3	No5	Stations	Read Up. No6	No4	No2
A.M.	P M	P M	Lv. Ar.	P M	P M	A M
7 10	2 45	7 05	..BELLEFONTE..	9 40	5 20	9 40
7 21	2 56	7 16	..Nigh..	9 27	5 07	9 27
7 26	3 01	7 21	..Zion..	9 21	5 01	9 21
7 33	3 08	7 28	..Hecla Park..	9 15	4 55	9 15
7 35	3 10		..Dunkles..	9 13	4 52	9 13
7 39	3 14	7 33	..HUBLERSBURG..	9 09	4 48	9 09
7 43	3 18	7 38	..Snydertown..	9 06	4 44	9 05
7 45	3 20	7 40	..Nittany..	9 04	4 41	9 02
7 47	3 22	7 43	..Huston..	9 02	4 38	9 00
7 51	3 26	7 48	..LAMAR..	8 59	4 35	8 57
7 53	3 28	7 50	..Clintondale..	8 56	4 32	8 54
7 57	3 32	7 54	..Krider's Spring..	8 52	4 28	8 51
8 01	3 36	7 59	..Mackeyville..	8 48	4 23	8 46
8 07	3 42		..Cedar Springs..	8 42	4 17	8 40
8 10	3 45	8 07	..Salona..	8 40	4 15	8 38
8 15	3 50	8 12	..MILL HALL..	8 35	4 10	8 33
(N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R.)						
11 45		9 04	.....Jersey Shore.....	3 26		7 52
12 20		9 35	Arr. } W'msport { Lve	2 50		7 20
12 29		11 30	Lve. } { Arr.	2 30		6 50
(Philad. & Reading Ry.)						
7 30		6 50	..... PHILA.....	8 36		11 30
10 20		9 02	.....NEW YORK.....	4 30		9 00
(Via Philad.)						
P. M.		A. M.		A. M.		P. M
10 40			.....Ar New York.....Lv	4 00		
(Via Tamaqua)						

J. W. GEPHART,
General Superintendent

Are You Well Shod?

If you are not, you should be; Why? Because to have good heath and comfort you must keep your feet well covered. We are prepared to fit anyone with those king of all "KEITHS KONQUEROR" Shoes.

It matters not who you are or what work you may do they will suit you—Farmer, Business Man or Laborer, they are made especially for you. The beauty of these shoes is not only skin deep, but through and through, from top to bottom, inside and out, leather and lining, soles, comfort and durability.

Come! don't wait; lay this paper down, pick up your hat and walk right in and ask to see that pair of "Konqueror" Shoes we have specially for you. If you don't, some other "feller" will be ahead of you. Look at them in our windows—cost only $3.50 and $4.00.

Kreamer and Son
CENTRE HALL, PA.

SPECIAL FARMERS TELEPHONE CO.

The convenience of the city added to the delights of the country. The farmer and market in touch. Information from nearest railway station available. Doctor always within speedy call with . . . .
FARMERS' TELEPHONE SERVICE

PENNSYLVANIA TELEPHONE CO
Contract Dept., Bellefonte, Pa.

TO THE NEW BEGINNERS . . . .

We will save you money if you buy anything of us from A COOK STOVE to A PIANO, or that in the Furniture Line. Give us a trial.

Smith Bros., Spring Mills, Pa.

A New Line of Shoes
FOR SPRING
Freed Bros. Plow Shoes
Kangaroo Calf
Congress
The W. L. Douglass Dress Shoe for Men and Boys
ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES
F. E. WIELAND, Linden Hall

W. D. Strunk & Son, Centre Hall, Pa.
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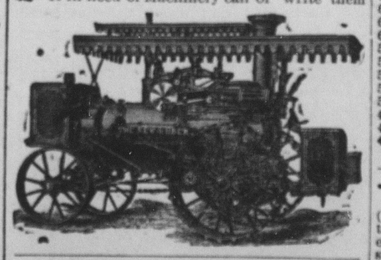
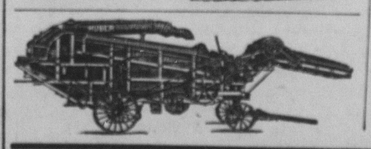
HARRISBURG, PA.
If in need of Machinery call or write them





BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Week Days.

EASTWARD. 6	4	2	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1	3	5
PM.	P. M	AM	Ar. Lv.	AM	AM	PM
6 30	12 50	8 50	.....Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 15	3 00
6 10	12 40	8 40	.....Coleville.....	6 35	10 20	3 07
6 07	12 37	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 38	10 23	3 12
6 03	12 35	8 35	.....Stevens.....	6 43	10 27	3 17
6 00	12 31	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 46	10 30	3 21
5 55	12 28	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 50	10 34	3 26
5 50	12 24	8 24	.....Briarly.....	6 55	10 40	3 32
5 45	12 20	8 20	.....Waddles.....	7 00	10 45	3 35
5 27	12 07	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 12	10 57	3 50
5 20	12 00	8 00	...State College..	7 25	11 10	4 05
4 50		7 45	.....Struble.....	7 27		4 10
4 25		7 40	....Bloomsdorf...	7 31		4 15
4 20		7 35	Pine Grove Cro	7 35		4 20

WANTED: By Chicago wholesale and mail order house, assistant manager (man or woman) for this county and adjoining territory. Salary $20 and expenses paid weekly; expense money advanced. Work pleasant; position permanent. No investment or experience required. Spare time valuable. Write at once for full particulars and enclose self-addressed envelope.
SUPERINTENDENT, 132 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
o. May 17.

Why not advertise in the Reporter?

Cross Pills!

Pills for crossness? Certainly. They remove the cause—the crossness vanishes. A sluggish liver poisons the blood, spoils the temper. Keep your liver active and your bowels regular. Have a clear brain, a brave heart, a hopeful outlook. One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime. All vegetable. Sugar-coated. Sold for 60 years.
We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.
J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Before that cough turns into a serious throat or lung trouble, stop it with
Jayne's Expectorant Cures Coughs and Colds
It has proved its real value during 75 years.
Ask your druggist for it.

Jayne's Expectorant Cures Coughs and Colds
For 75 years the favorite family medicine for throat and lungs.

FARM AND GARDEN

FARM BREVITIES.

Long and hard pulling makes wind-broken horses.

If a sow breeds well and is a good mother, keep her until she is old.

Early and thorough training makes gentle, safe and tractable horses.

The early hatched chick is always the largest and strongest.

The chickens that eat the most grit are usually in the best condition.

Do not compel the young chickens to take to the roots until well feathered.

Ventilation is best afforded the fowl-house at the top or through openings near the eaves.

One great source of infertile eggs is due to the fact that too many females are yarded with one cock.

Average eggs weigh about eight to the pound. One dozen eggs thus weigh one and one-half pounds.

Where the proper separation can not be secured and assured, the procuring of manly varieties cannot be too strongly guarded against.

Cow peas sown in mid-summer, after orchards have been cultivated, and turned under are a good fertilizer, but nothing is better than barn yard manure.

Wood ashes is an excellent fertilizer for young fruit trees. It contains large per cent. of potash, which is the essential plant food most largely used by fruit.

In selecting eggs for hatching, take those of uniform size and thickness of shell. Reject the dirty, mottled eggs and those with thin shells. Do not set small eggs nor eggs more than thirty days old.

It is best to buy seed corn in the ear when practicable. The whole ears are honest representatives and show for themselves. It is best to discard all the defective, irregular shaped grains from the ends of the ear in order to insure a perfect stand. A perfect stand materially lessens the cost of production.

The real value of a breed is the production of eggs and meat, and the greater the reputation of the breed in that direction the greater will be the demand for the breed.

STARTING THE CELERY PLANTS.

The celery seed should be sown in either shallow flat boxes, pans or flower pots having drainage and filled with reasonably rich loam and placed in either kitchen window or hotbed in February or March. Sow the seed rather thickly and when the soil has been made quite moist, sift light soil or sand over; firm well, and cover lightly with one thickness of paper or cloth to exclude light and keep the soil moist. The temperature should be moderate. Ten or twelve days after sowing, the seeds begin to sprout and care must be exercised that the soil does not dry out, nor be exposed to direct rays of the sun, for in this way they are easily destroyed. The paper or cloth must be gradually raised, that the young plants may become accustomed to the light and air.

When an inch or less in height, transplant into 4-inch deep cigar or other boxes or to a hotbed containing rather rich earth, as upon their strong sturdy growth depends in a great measure the success of the full grown plants. Set about ½ or ¾ inch apart. Keep well watered though not too wet, and shade lightly if the weather is too bright for two or three days. If growth becomes too rank, before time for transplanting to the open ground, the tops should be sheared nearly to the heart leaves. In fact this is a good policy to follow in transplanting most plants where the roots are disturbed to any extent by being uprooted from the nurserybed. It forms an equilibrium between the tops and roots which permits both to repair before either can overload the other with work.—Michigan Farmer.

GUINEAS.

The Guinea is said to be a native of western Africa and is a very active bird of a rather wild nature. The wild nature of the beautiful fowls is an objection with many poultrymen. There are two breeds of guineas, the pearl and the white guinea. The pearl guinea is of a wilder disposition than the white guinea. Both breeds are about the same size. The flesh of the pearl guinea is darker than that of the white, which makes the white guinea perferable as a table fowl. Both breeds of guineas are good summer egg producers. They begin laying in April or May and continue to lay until late in the fall. The pearl guinea is very sensitive about having her nest disturbed and often leaves the nest if a part of her eggs are removed. The white guinea is not so particular about her nest and will continue to lay in the nest if only one egg is left in it. Our white guineas often lay in the next boxes in the poultry house with the chicken hens. Guineas are valuable insect destroyers. They will eat insects that the chickens will not, such as the potato bug and goooseberry worm. I noticed our guineas picking the worms off the gooseberry bushes and not a worm escaped that the guineas could reach. They picked the worms off as high as they could jump.

DEHORNING YOUNG CALVES.

The dehorning operation may be easily and painlessly performed when the calves are from two to five days old. The only instrument necessary is a stick of caustic potash.

Roll a strip of paper around one end of this to protect the fingers, moisten the other end slightly and rub the tip of the horn for a half minute, or until the potash has made a slight impression in the centre of the horn. Repeat this treatment two or four times at intervals of about five minutes, and if during one of these intervals, after one or more applications, a little blood appears in the centre of the horn, it will be necessary to give only another very light rubbing with the potash. Particular pains should be taken to rub the caustic in the centre of the horn and not around the sides of it, and the stick must not be too moist, else the caustic will spread on the skin around the horn and destroy the flesh.

For the same reason the calf must not be allowed to get wet for a few days after the operation, and the wound protected so the mother will not lick it. The operation should not be attempted except on calves under eight days old.—S. J. Marsh, in Massachusetts Ploughman.

A GOOD TIME TO BEGIN.

The market calls for a sheep with a dark face and legs, and a close fleece is an advantage also. There never has been a time when a fair profit could not be obtained from the keeping of sheep. There are in the world today ninety million fewer sheep than twelve years ago, and the consumption of mutton and wool is rapidly increasing, hence it is safe to conclude that sheep to the farmer is a safe proposition. Do not start on a large scale; begin low and work up. The western farmer does not like to do this, and you are no exception. You have never planted the apple because you did not expect to stay to eat the fruit. You must rush on and do big things. Do you not know that in the animal as well as the vegetable world, rapid growth means rapid decay. Plant this live stock business and give it time to strike its roots deep down, and after it is fairly rooted, allow the top to grow.—Andrew Elliott.

CROP-BOUND FOWLS.

Every farmer is familiar with what is called "crop-bound" in fowls. The crop becomes packed with food that has ceased to pass into the gizzard of the bird. If the contents of the crop consist of grain only, the fowl should be kept from food for some days. In addition, the crop should be manipulated with the hands. This will tend to loosen the grain and start its passage into the gizzard.

Sometimes the condition is caused by feeding cut hay, dried alfalfa or clover, which have packed at the point where the food should pass out of the crop. One poultry raiser in cases of this kind pours sweet oil down the throat of the bird, and this loosens up the mass. In bad cases he opens the crop by cutting and removes the collected food, afterward sewing up the crop. He says that this does not appear to cause the bird much pain. After this is done the bird should be fed only milk or other light food for some days.

SILAGE FOR BEEF ANIMAL.

The Virginia Experiment Station has just issued a bulletin on feeding silage to beef animals. It concludes that silage after all will enable the feeders to maintain their animals at a lower cost and to secure greater gains than they have heretofore obtained; that animals to be fed for immediate slaughter can safely receive silage as the sole roughness. Animals so fed will kill out a high per cent. of dressed meat, will help ship well, and will show a superior finish to animals fed on dry, course roughness.

CABBAGE SNAKES.

The so-called cabbage snake is not a snake, but a many legged worm, of the Myriapoda or thousand leg family of insects. They are frequently thrown up when one is working about flower beds, or in gardens in the spring, according to a recent bulletin from the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. It lives upon insects and is not harmful to man, and is easily seen, being about two inches long.

Paste This in Your Hat.

Buy a farm, young man. No matter how small it may be, buy a farm and prepare it so that your land will provide you a living. Twenty years from now, the man that owns his farm will be independent and will have at his command the means of a livelihood. The expansion of manufacturing cannot go on forever and there will come a day in this country, as there has in others, when the supply will exceed the demand and the only absolutely sure occupation will be farming. Buy a farm while one may be had.—Charlotte Peoples Paper.

Tennessee is furnishing a goodly share of the eggs which are being shipped to Cuba.

CAPTURING WOLF BOUNTIES.

Stories Told of Methods of Michigan Hunters.

The method by which a Marquette county wolf hunter secured $54 in bounty was to bury a quantity of meat in the snow of the early winter, and above the meat to place traps, which were also covered by snow in the regular course of precipitation.

In due time the meat ripened sufficiently to give hints of its whereabouts, and was then sought by the wolves, which digging downward, sprung the traps and—the bounty. One, more cunning than his fellows, avoided the trap by tunnelling under it and securing the bait without exchanging his hide for it.

The method of catching wolves by trapping is a fair one, but what shall be said of the L'Anse man who, capturing a female wolf, taught her to become a decoy for the gallants of her tribe? With a long chain about her neck made fast at one end, she was allowed a wide range of captivity. She sang for company, and when admirers appeared flirted desperately with them.

The wolf slayer took position outside of his cabin door, in his jaws the stem of a cob pipe, across his knees a long range rifle. A sneaking gray form from the woods, a coquettish salutation from the captive, the crack of a rifle and the whistle of a bullet, forged each a link in the chain of tragedy that placed $175 in the purse of the cabineer as the profits of a few weeks. The gay deceiver who stood for this treachery was a fast friend to her captor and seemed to enjoy the havoc wrought on the chivalry of her race.—Detroit News.

HEAD HUNTERS OF FORMOSA.

Like Dyaks, They Have an Unpleasant Mania for Decapitation.

The mountainous interior of Formosa is inhabited by a race of bloodthirsty savages, whose chief delight is to sally forth on head hunting raids. Few strangers (the exceptions being some intrepid Japanese explorers) have ever penetrated far into the wild mountain country which is the home of these savages.

They appear to be akin to the Dyaks of Borneo, says MacMillan's, but no definite study of their language or habits has yet been made, though interesting details will be found in Consul Davidson's voluminous book on Formosa. For hundreds of years the tribes, eight in number, have withstood their enemies, who have never been able to penetrate to their fastnesses. It remains to be seen what success the more systematic Japanese will achieve.

It seems almost incredible that the station of a military force should not be safe from the raids of these head hunters, but it was the case a few years ago. At that time one of the tribes crept in the night upon a post of the Japanese and made off with a score of heads.

Their more usual method is to stalk the Chinese of either sex when they are engaged in tea picking. The savage creeps up unobserved to his victim, transfixes him with his spear, secures his head and is lost in a moment in the neighboring jungle.

America's Dead Sea Railroad.

Right through Great Salt Lake—the Dead Sea of the New World—runs a railroad! The actual length of this, the longest trestle in the world, is 12 miles. It contains 25,000 piles, the longes single pile being 90 feet, and the longest spliced pile 120 feet. The cost of constructing this wonderful piece of railroad was $5,000,000 and the time required to build it was three years. At one place in the bed of the lake thousands of cars of rock were emptied without making the least impression in the way of foundation.

In riding over this road—right through the beautiful sparkling Salt Lake—one notices the absence of boats of any kind, although the lake is over 100 miles in length and 70 miles across at its widest place, and one would think it afforded great attractions for the sailor or oarsman. But the fact is, rowing or sailing is almost impossible on the waters of this Dead Sea, for it is so heavy with salt that navigation—or even swimming—is slow and laborious, rendering, therefore, little pleasure for the pains.

If one dips up a pail of water from Great Salt Lake and lets it stand in the sun till the water evaporates, there will be found one-third of a pail of salt.

Hundreds of centuries ago the waters of this great body extended over the thousands of acres of land that surrounds it now in the form of dry, desolate wastes on which nothing grows, for no animal, vegetable nor fowl life can exist on this one-time salt sea bed.

Be Alone Sometimes.

Every person needs solitude now and then; it is a condition of real mental health and activity. Nervous men, women and children should have some quiet place in which to withdraw from the strain which the constant society of others unconsciously exerts upon them. Children, particularly, are little martyrs to the everlasting attendance and vigilance of their elders. They, too, should be allowed and taught to enjoy a little solitude, just as they must learn to knock at closed doors and respect the theoretical privacy of post cards addressed to others.

OLD STONE WELL MOVED.

Slid Down Hill Without Even Making the Water Muddy.

The residents of Bainbridge, Ohio, are much excited over a remarkable landslide which has taken place on the south side of that village during the last few days, for sections of the hill continue to slide away at intervals. The slide is on what is known as Higgins hill, where a stone quarry has been operated for many years.

The hill was over forty feet high, and a great deal of valuable rock had been removed from it during the last few years, but the greater part of the broken stone and earth has been dumped on the hillside. The recent wet weather caused this to loosen and a portion of the hill commenced to slide on Thursday night and has been going down ever since.

A mud roadway, which was used by teams to bring down the stone, was entirely obliterated, but the remarkable part of the slide is that an old stone well which was on the top of the hill slide down the embankment for a distance of twenty-two feet and was not destroyed.

The well, which is sixteen feet deep, has always had from twelve to fifteen feet of water in it, and there is an old windlass on the top. As has been stated, that well slid down the side of the hill, windlass, stone and water, and it did not even cause turbidness of the water. The windlass, which is nearly worn out, appears as good today as it was before the well moved.—Chillicothe News-Advertiser.

Problems in Finance.

There are certain arithmetical problems which puzzle many housekeepers besides Mrs. Norton. She mentioned one of them to her husband not long ago.

"If I have only one dollar in my purse I can make it go as far as any one, Henry," she remarked, dolefully, to her husband one day, on her return from a shopping expedition, "but when I have a five-dollar bill and break it there is never any change left."

"How foolish!" said Mr. Norton, impatiently. "Don't talk that way, my dear. When you break the five-dollar bill put one dollar in one compartment of your purse, and then keep it. You say you can make a dollar last as long as any one."

"I can't make it clear to you," said his wife, with dignity; "no man could understand it; but almost any woman would. When you start with a dollar, that's a very different thing. When you start with five dollars, sometimes you have to walk home because even your car fare has gone. I—I think it's what they call a psychological situation," said Mrs. Norton, thoughtfully.

A Lesson in Japanese Courtesy.

I remember many years ago, a dinner at the Palace—a great official dinner—where among the guests were many of the old leaders of rebellions, old upholders of the Shogunae; the last Shogun himself, says Mary Crawford Fraser in the World's Work. Prince Tokugawa, proud, silent, grim, sat opposite to me, and I wondered if any human emotion could show itself on that impassive face. At that moment the Emperor raised his glass and bowed in kindly smiling fashion to his ancient opponent. The face changed, was suffused for one illuminating moment with a glow of responsive fire. It seemed as if the Emperor was once more thanking the Shogun for his splendidly patriotic act, when, after years of struggle, he voluntarily laid his power and his prerogatives at the Emperor's feet "for the good of the country," and as if Prince Tokugawn, looking back—and looking forward—for Japan, said to himself once more, "It was done."

Labor Leader's Expedient.

When speaking in London John Burns once had on a new suit which attracted the attention of one of the audience, who sneeringly remarked that agitation seemed to pay. So Mr. Burns told him how he came to get the new garments. It appeared that a representative of a famous waxworks show waited on him for permission to exhibit him in wax and also for the old suit he was wearing in order to make the presentment more natural. This the member for Battersea was willing enough to part with, except for the fact that it was the only suit he possessed. An exchange satisfactory to both parties was speedily arranged and Burns had a new suit.

New Standardizing Method.

A new method of standardizing thermometers between 0 deg. Cent. and —4.0 deg. Cent. exactly has been devised by Professor T. W. Richards and F. G. Jackson, and is described in the "Proceedings" of the American Academy, and consists in observing the temperatures recorded for the freezing point of dilute hydrochloric acid solutions of known concentration. The method, says Nature, should be of special service in standardizing thermometers used for accurate physical-chemical researches, particularly in measurements of the freezing point of dilute solutions.

Cheap Rates to New Zealand.

A freight war has been begun between the half dozen shipping companies trading between New Zealand and England. Both freight and passenger rates are reduced, one line making the saloon fare, Wellington to London, $125.

Spider's Silk.

Several small articles of wearing apparel have been made of silk woven from spiders' webs, and they were found to be more durable, lighter in weight, and more pleasing to the touch than articles made of the ordinary kind of silk. Spider's silk is not likely to become popular, however, because spiders cannot be cultivated profitably owing to their enormous appetites.

The spider ought not to be regarded as an enemy to mankind, for it does a great service as a destroyer of insects. The speed with which it can gobble up a house fly is amazing. It has been calculated that a man, eating at the same rate as a spider, would require "a whole fat ox for breakfast, an ox and five sheep for dinner, for supper two bullocks, eight sheep and four hogs, and, just before retiring, nearly four barrels of fresh fish." It is, however, a wasteful feeder, and often only sucks the juices of its victim, discarding the more solid parts.

The Meeting on the Life Road.

"Where do you hail from, friend!"

"From Poverty Lane."

"And where may that be—so please you?"

"It is even where the poor folk give thanks for the mercies they receive."

"And what may those mercies be?"

"They are manifold. There the storms of heaven have blown their doors down, that the baliffs of the world may not know the number of the kovels that they may levy on the rags of the wretched; there, Darkness covers them all like a black garment, that the face of Famine may not haunt the red dreams of the rich; and there the stars of heaven mock them not with glitterings of gold for the firmament is shut from them. They only know the sign of the season—the biting blasts of winter and the lights of winter and the lightening lashed heat of summer. But there they rest in deep security, for, where they are, thieves break not in and try to steal!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Not a Darned Fool.

Years ago, when telephones were still a novelty, a farmer from the outskirts of Manchester, N. H., came to town one day and called on a lawyer friend of his, now United States Senator Henry E. Burnham, whom he supplied with butter, and who had had a telephone put in his office.

"Need any butter this morning?" asked the farmer.

"Well, I don't know," answered the lawyer. "Wait a minute. I'll ask my wife about it.

After speaking through the 'phone, he went on: "No; my wife says no."

The farmer's face was a study for a moment. Then he broke out with: "Look a-here, Mr. Lawyer, I may be a 'rube' and have my whiskers full of hay and hayseed, but I'm not such a darned fool as to believe that your wife is in that box!"—Exchange.

Worry a Disease of the Brain.

Everyone knows innumerable reasons why it is foolish to worry, the chief one being, perhaps, that it is so utterly useless, but science had added a new reason which is worth considering. It not only states that worry will kill, but explains why it will kill. Worry is a disease of the brain, a disease which destroys certain cells of the brain, often beyond repair. Like an enemy in the night, worry creeps upon the brain and begins its sledge-hammer process of destruction. The vitality of the delicate organism is slowly destroyed. Nature may repair the destruction if worry comes at intervals, but worry is a habit and its power grows each time that it is allowed admittance.—Housekeeper.

Bird Sanctuary in Germany.

A bird sanctuary has been formed by Baron von Berlepsch on the greater part of his estate, Schlossgut Seebach, in the northern part of Thurlngia.

He has planted his domain with such trees and bushes as are favorable for the nesting habits of the birds, then supplied boxes in which the birds can safely nest and bring up their young and, finally, he provides the birds with the winter provender necessary in a cold and exposed region where they must otherwise perish by thousands from hunger during the severe season.

Baron von Berlepsch preserves the birds as necessary to agriculture as well as out of love of them.—Pall Mall Magazine.

A Curious Custom.

In any Servian village there is only one swineherd and he leads all the pigs of the community. In the morning he goes through the streets blowing his horn and the pigs come out of their own accord and fall in behind him and follow him to the pasture. At night he brings them home and they disperse to their sties in the same orderly way as they pass the houses to which they belong.

Doubtful.

"My son is taking algebra under you this term, is he not?" remarked the fond father to the new Boston High School teacher.

"Well," answered the pedagogue, "your son has been 'exposed' to algebra but I doubt if he will take it."—New York Tribune.

A writer in the Westminster Gazette recently produced the following: "The footman made the monosyllabic reply of "Sickening.'"

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ARE PRIDE OF SWITZERLAND.

Small Cantons Support Many Schools of Great Reputation.

Geneva is only one of the universities of little Switzerland, according to Charles F. Thwing, in Harper's Magazine. Basel, founded in 1640; Lausanne, founded as an academy in 1537, and as a university in 1890; Zurich, founded in 1832; Bern, founded in 1834; Freiburg, founded in 1889—have each secured a high educational place, though in its historic impressiveness Geneva is unique. But Geneva and her five companions are noble illustrations of the spirit and power of democracy. Their support is derived largely from the cantons in which they are located.

Although the constitution of 1848 authorized the federal government to erect and to maintain a polytechnic school and university, the university has not been established. The cantons support their universities with a willingness which is as great as obtains in the state of the American union touching their respective state universities. The University of Zurich is maintained by a commonwealth of only 50,000 people, and within an area of less than 700 square miles. Basel, with a population of less than 100,000, supports its university. They are examples of the power of an enlightened democracy which interests itself in the highest education. This interest is not confined, either, to the cause of liberal learning. For the technical schools of Zurich are among the best of the world.

EACH VILLAGE IS A VENICE.

Strange Relic of Ancient Customs Prevailing in a German Forest.

One of the most interesting regions in the "old fatherland" is the so-called "Spreewald," the Forest of the Spree, situated not far from the German capital, in the province of Brandenburg. Each village is a little Venice, every house a little island, and these islets are connected by bridges sufficiently raised to allow boats to pass under them.

Most of the houses, with their barns and stables, rest on piles, and there is generally a strip of artificial terra firma either in front or at the rear of every building. By means of these land strips and of the bridges the slender land communication is kept throughout the district, but most of the business and amusement is carried on through the canals, which not only form the main highways but penetrate and cross and recross the whole region.

It is on these lagoons that all traffic is conducted in boats during the period from spring, when the last vestiges of frost and ice are disappearing, until the end of autumn. You see the letter carrier shoot up and down the canals, performing his duties in his frail craft; the police glide leisurely along the banks, watching everything going on; peasants bring the products of their toil to the nearest towns; children go to and from school; young mothers, dressed in their Sunday clothes, are rowed to church, carrying in their arms a small, queer-looking bundle from which two large eyes in a tiny face stare at the stranger in wonderment—baby is going to be baptized, an important moment with this strongly religious people—Technical World.

CURIOUS LIBEL SUIT DECIDED.

Praise of a Surgeon's Skill Held to Be Actionable Sometimes.

A curious libel suit against the New Orleans Picayune has been withdrawn by the plaintiff after it had had been appealed to the supreme court and reversed. The suit was brought by a physician because the paper had complimented his skill and professional devotion in an important surgical case.

The doctor said that the laudatory article, although written with the kindest intention, was injurious to him, as it placed him before the public in the light of a quack, because reputable medical men never "allow themselves to be advertised before the public." The lower court upheld the defendant's plea that there was no cause for action, but the supreme court in remanding the case said:

"True, words of praise and congratulation are not actionable. But words of praise and congratulation may—on rare occasions fortunately—lose their grace and charm and become actionable." The court also said: "The physician who by inference finds himself classed with quacksalvers will be entitled to a hearing or at any rate should not be turned out of court unless it appears that he is in error in thus contending."—Nashville American.

IN CONSTANT AGONY.

A West Virginian's Awful Distress Through Kidney Troubles.

W. L. Jackson, merchant, of Parkersburg, W. Va., says: "Driving about in bad weather brought kidney troubles on me, and I suffered twenty years with sharp, cramping pains in the back and urinary disorders. I often had to get up a dozen times at night to urinate. Retention set in, and I was obliged to use the catheter. I took to my bed, and the doctors failing to help, began using Doan's Kidney Pills. The urine soon came freely again, and the pain gradually disappeared. I have been cured eight years, and though over 70, am as active as a boy."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WORTH QUOTING

A Baltimore cynic thinks he has discovered three successive stages in married life: Matrimony, acrimony and alimony.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans said that the winter practice of the Atlantic fleet had proved the necessity for constant use of big guns and had resulted in proving the efficacy of scout ships and wireless telegraphy in naval warfare.

According to Professor Skeat, the only true spelling of any word is that which most reasonably gives its sound. Artemus Ward was, therefore a correct speller and the most notable pioneer of reform. By the way, why doesn't the professor set a good example and spell his name Skate?

If it is no longer possible to succeed in business without making use of the telephone, says The Spectator, Is it not conceivable that even the balance of private or social life may be upset into the bargain? There may be imagined a time when it will be "no use trying to know the So-and-sos because they are not on the 'phone."

No panic, no crisis, no crop failure, and the wreck of no fortune, however vast, can permanently injure the country, or impede its greatness as a nation of honest and good-living people, boasts the New York News; and the possession of all other virtues in the calendar of heaven will not avail those who give their lives up solely to the accumulation of wealth.

A lone Indiana woman settled the problem of what to do with a man discovered under the bed by getting a double barreled shotgun, ordering him out and filling his legs with buskshot. The story would be more impressive if the resourceful woman had been a spinster. Marriage seems to invest a woman with daring unknown to her single sister. No burglar was ever afraid of an old maid.

This is no time for snap judgments. That the President is in earnest is certain, observes the Boston Transcript. That he has taken almost unprecedented pains to secure reliable data for his conclusions is evident, and he has unshaken confidence in the correctness of those conclusions, but the correlations of the main question are so vast and involved that there may be openings for mistakes even under the most acute and searching analysis.

For the averted coal strike the public has the miners chiefly to thank. How far their policy of concession was dictated by self-interest is not so material as the satisfactory outcome of the dispute, which is the main thing, declares the New York World. The fact that the miners had most to lose by a strike will not detract from the credit due their representatives for their conciliatory attitude during the negotiations.

A German investigator finds that where wages are lowest crime is most prevalent; where wages are highest there is the least crime. This is strikingly emphasized as regards theft. Out of the fourteen provinces the six which show the highest record for robbery are those in which the day's wage is the lowest. Social misery is not the only cause of crime, but it is one of the most important.

There is an implied contract with the railroad corporation that in return for what the Government has granted to it, the public shall receive something more than the right to buy transportation at whatever price the recipients of these Government favors choose to sell it, declares the New York Press.

It is a source of regret in England that the lectures read before the Royal United Service Institution deal almost exclusively with army affairs and that the Admiralty tries to discourage active officers from submitting professional papers for general discussion. This is pure mediaevalism, for surely all the wisdom—the last word—is not confined to the sea lords, says the New York Herald. We do better on his side of the water, but not so much better than we can pride ourselves out of all whooping. The weakness of any government is measured by its supersensitiveness to fair criticism. There is, of course, a proper limit to discussion, when, for example, overenthusiasm boils into abuse of what is and change is sought simply for change's sake.

The Standard Oil's lawyer-in-chief is amazed at the Garfield report. He says it is unfair and unjust—"absolutely" so. The Standard Oil has been maligned, he says, and will now proceed to confute the maligners. Why do they rage so against a corporation that obeys the law scrupulously, is getting no improper favors from railroads, and doesn't care a rap about free alcohol? He cannot understand it, notes the Hartford Courant. Something of import—something that is going to have mighty interesting sequels, political and other—occurred in the United States of America recently.

COMMERCIAL

R. G. Dun & Company's "Weekly Review of Trade" says:

Higher temperature accelerates the movement of seasonable merchandise and improves agricultural conditions, except where the precipitation has been insufficient. The season was somewhat backward on the farms until this week, but lost ground is being regained, although the scarcity of labor delays operations.

Customary quiet prevails in certain lines that are between seasons and mercantile collections are still irregular, yet the future is regarded with increasing confidence. Manufacturing returns indicate few strikes and little idle machinery, some sections of the iron and steel industry having secured contracts covering output more than a year ahead, and shipments of footwear from Boston are surpassing all records, while the textile mills operate freely, notwithstanding the high prices for raw materials.

Despite the coal strike and interruption to freight handling at lower lake ports, railway earnings for the first week of May were 10.2 per cent. larger than in the corresponding week last year.

Failures during the week numbered 211 in the United States, against 234 last year, and 16 in Canada compared with 11 a year ago.

Bradstreet's says:

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week are 2,716,783 bushels against, 2,142,062 last week, 1,512,550 this week last year, 1,225,763 in 1904 and 5,293,373 in 1903. Corn exports for the week are 1,089,706 bushels, against 1,573,740 last week; 1,688,299 a year ago; 118,337 in 1904, and 1,814,186 in 1903.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Baltimore.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 14,118 barrels; exports, 179 barrels.

WHEAT—Dull; spot, contract, 88½@88¾; May, 88¼@88¾; July, 84½ asked; steamer No. 2 red, 81¾@82; receipts, 45,219 bushels.

CORN—Firmer; spot 56¾@57; May, 56⅝@56¾; July, 53⅝@53⅞; September, 54⅛@54⅜; steamer mixed, 53¾@54; receipts, 46,789 bushels; Southern white corn, 55@57.

OATS—Firmer; No. 2 white, 40@40½; No. 3 white, 39½@39¾; No. 2 mixed, 38½@39; receipts, 14,583 bushels.

RYE—Dull; No. 2 Western, 66½@67 export; 71@72 domestic; receipts, 880 bushels.

HAY—Unsettled; No. 1 timothy, 17.50 asked; No. 1 clover mixed, 14.50@15.00.

BUTTER—Steady; unchanged; fancy imitation, 18@19; fancy creamery, 21@22; fancy ladle, 16@17; store packed, 12@14.

EGGS—Steady; unchanged, 16½.

CHEESE—Strong; unchanged; large, September, 14¼; November, 14.

SUGAR—Steady; unchanged; coarse granulated, 4.70; fine, 4.70.

New York.—BUTTER—Weak. Receipts, 6,518. Street price, extra creamery, 20@20½; official prices, creamery, common to extra, 14@20; do., held, 14@17; renovated, common to extra, 10@16; Western factory, common to firsts, 11@15.

CHEESE—Strong. Receipts, 2,863. New, State, full cream, large and small, best, 9¼; do., fair to good, 8¾@9¼; do., inferior, 7¼@8¼.

EGGS—Steady; unchanged. Receipts, 17,629.

POULTRY—Alive, steady. Western broilers, 24@26; fowls, 14½; turkeys, 12. Dressed quiet. Western broilers, 22@28; turkeys, 14@15; fowls, 11@13½.

FLOUR—Receipts, 16,287; exports, 6,763. Firm and higher for top grades.

LARD—Barely steady. Western prime, 8.70@8.75. Refined quiet. Continent, 9.25; South American, 9.75.

SUGAR—Raw steady. Fair refining, 2 29-30@2 15-16; centrifugal 96 test, 3 13-32@3 7-16; molasses sugar, 2 21-32@2 11-16. Refined steady.

POTATOES—Firm; Jersey sweets, per barrel, 2.00@3.00.

WHEAT—Receipts, 52,000 bushels; exports, 8,000 bushels; spot irregular; No. 2 red, 93 nominal elevator, No. 2 red, 94 nominal f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 93½ nominal f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 90½ f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Receipts, 104,275 bushels; exports, 27,203 bushels; spot firm; No. 2, 57 nominal elevator, and 57 nominal f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 57½ nominal; No. 2 white, 58 nominal.

OATS—Receipts, 117,000 bushels; exports, 3,175 bushels; spot steady; mixed oats, 26@32 pounds, 38½@39; natural white, 30@33 pounds, 39½@40; clipped white, 38@40 pounds, 40@42.

Live Stock.

New York.—BEEES—Bologna cows firm to 10c. higher; fair to good lower; steers, 4.90@6.00; bulls, 3.60@4.25; cows, 2.35@4.30.

CALES—Firm; veals, 4.50@6.80; extra, 7.00; dressed calves steady; city-dressed veals, 7½@10½c. per pound; country-dressed, 6½@9c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep nominal; prime handy; lambs full steady; others weak; no spring lambs; good to choice clipped lambs, 6.75@6.20; common to fair quotable at 5.75@6.50.

HOGS—Good to choice. State hogs, 6.95@7.10.

Chicago.—CATTLE—Market steady; common to prime steers, 4.00@6.30; cows, 3.25@5.00; heifers, 2.75@5.35; bulls, 3.00@4.25; calves, 3.75@6.40; stockers and feeders, 2.75@5.10.

HOGS—Choice to prime heavy, 6.55@6.60; medium to good heavy, 6.50@6.60; butchers' weight, 6.55@6.60; good to choice heavy mixed, 6.50@6.55; packing, 6.00@6.52½.

SHEEP—Sheep, 5.00@6.35; yearlings, 6.00@6.35; lambs, 5.75@7.75.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

Lynn, Mass., cigarmakers' striks has been amicably adjusted by a compromise scale.

A union of the Waltham, Mass., bleachery men has been organized in that city.

Pittsburg, Pa., street car men at the time of organizing were receiving 16 2-3 cents an hour. At the present time they are receiving 22, 23 and 24 cents an hour.

HABITS OF THE HOUSE FLY.

Harold Somers, M. A., Tells Whence He Comes, Whither He Goes.

The common house fly (Musca Domestica) is a creature of such secretive habits, that although from the very earliest times he has been with us, and the most ancient writers have mentioned and described him, still very little was known of his origin and history.

It remained for the eminent Boston biologist, Dr. A. S. Packard, in 1873, to make known his origin, habits and transformations from the egg through the larva state with its two changes to the pupa state, then to the perfect fly.

Near the first of August the female lays about 120 eggs of a dull gray color, selecting fresh horse manure in which to deposit her eggs, and so secretes them that they are rarely seen; it takes only twenty-four hours for them to hatch into the first form of larva, a white worm one-quarter of an inch in length and one-tenth in diameter. They feed on the decaying matter of their environment, and two changes or casting of skins occur before they turn into the pupa state; this change comes very suddenly. The entire period from the egg to the pupa state is from three to four days. If moist food is wanting when in this condition they will eat each other and thus decrease their number. Heat and humidity greatly assist their development, as upon careful computation each pound of manure around stables and outhouses develops under favorable conditions over one thousand flies. It is no wonder that where these conditions exist, we have such a veritable harvest of the fly pest.

In the pupa state when the fly is about to emerge, the end of the pupa case splits off, making a hole through which the fly pushes a portion of its head; but here it seems to encounter a difficulty; the pupa case is too stiff and hard to pass through, but nature comes to its assistance, and a sort of bladder like substance forms behind the head, which swells out apparently filled with air; it acts as a means of pushing away the pupa case and releases the fly. When the fly first emerges it runs around with its wings soft, small and baggy; it is pale and the colors are not set; its head rapidly expands and the bladder formation passes away—within a few hours the wings grow and harden, it is now a perfect fly.

The whole time from the depositing of the egg to the perfect fly is not over ten days in duration. Many persons who observe small flies in midsummer suppose they are the young, but such is not the case, they are flies that are imperfectly nourished in the larvae and pupae states, and do not attain full size, in fact, they are the dwarfs of their race. The male fly differs from the female in the front of the head between the eyes, being at least one-third narrower, though in size the female is rather smaller.

In the pupa state they are often fed upon by the larvae of some of the beetles, notably that of the carpet beetle, whose pupa, the dreaded buffalo "moth," will attack the young fly in the pupa case and eating it possess the case for itself.

Adult flies, like most other creatures, have parasites of minute size that prey upon them; these can often be seen as presenting small red specks over the body of the fly.

Another enemy in the form of a fungus often attacks the fly in the early autumn. This makes its appearance as a white swelling and the white spores of the disease can be seen penetrating the body of the fly, which it finally distends and ruptures.

The fly hibernates in winter, but with his usual secretive habit, it is very difficult to find him in his winter quarters. With the first chill of autumn the flies feeling the cold, seek temporary warmth in houses, and clustering together form bunches in the corners of walls and other places. They are then sluggish and not so active as in the warm weather. However, they do not make a permanent stay indoors, but on the first mild, sunny day, seek the windows to get out and find their permanent winter hiding place; many prefer to make their homes in the roofs of grass on lawns where they hide themselves so effectually that the ice and snow of winter does not destroy them in their hibernating state. If in the first warm days of spring when the snow is gone and the grass on the lawns becomes dry and warm, long before the yellow dandelion shows its head, a close observer may see numbers of flies crawling up on the grass to get the welcome sunshine, their wings standing out stiff and useless; but they soon acquire the power of flight in the warm rays of the sun. A great many days, however, elapse before they appear in the homes of men, where they are such unwelcome visitors.

In recent years, the medical profession have demonstrated that while the fly itself does not propagate disease, it is one of the most industrious carriers of disease germs which by contact adhere to his feet, hairy legs and body, distributing them to innocent victims.

If every house-keeper could know all these interesting facts which have never before been brought to their attention, they would realize the importance of securing the very best fly exterminator.

Children Keep City Clean.

Mrs. Chamberlain of New Orleans believes in training the young citizen for a clean city. She says: "I have organized the children of this street into a civic club in which boys and girls have equal honors and responsibilities. I have found it a great factor in keeping sidewalks and lawns free from waste papers and other unsightly objects, as well as a protection to palms, flowers and trees."

STOPS BELCHING BY ABSORPTION —NO DRUGS—A NEW METHOD.

A Box of Wafers Free—Have You Acute Indigestion, Stomach Trouble, Irregular Heart, Dizzy Spells, Short Breath, Gas on the Stomach?

Bitter Taste—Bad Breath—Impaired Appetite—A feeling of fullness, weight and pain over the stomach and heart, sometimes nausea and vomiting, also fever and sick headache?

What causes it? Any one or all of these: Excessive eating and drinking—abuse of spirits—anxiety and depression—mental effort—mental worry and physical fatigue—bad air—insufficient food—sedentary habits—absence of teeth—bolting of food.

If you suffer from this slow death and miserable existence, let us send you a sample box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers absolutely free. No drugs. Drugs injure the stomach.

It stops belching and cures a diseased stomach by absorbing the foul odors from undigested food and by imparting activity to the lining of the stomach, enabling it to thoroughly mix the food with the gastric juices, which promotes digestion and cures the disease. This offer may not appear again.

626 GOOD FOR 25c. 145

Send this coupon with your name and address and your druggist's name and 10c. in stamps or silver, and we will supply you a sample free if you have never used Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers, and will also send you a certificate good for 25c. toward the purchase of more Belch Wafers. You will find them invaluable for stomach trouble, cures by absorption. Address MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 328 3d Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

Give Full Address and Write Plainly.

All druggists, 50c. per box, or by mail upon receipt of price. Stamps accepted.

Of No Consequence.

An official of a transatlantic steamship line tells of the excitement on board one of his company's vessels several days out from Liverpool, caused by an accident to the steering gear, but which rumor magnified. The captain was soon approached by a lady passenger. "Is it true, Captain," asked she, anxiously, "that we have lost one of our screws?"

"Not at all, madam," was the reply of the officer. "There was some little difficulty with one of them, but it has been repaired, so that now everything is all right."

"Well, I'm very glad to hear that," responded the lady, with a relieved look, "although I was far from sharing the apprehension of the rest of the passengers. After all," she added reflectively, "why should we worry, even if there was something the matter with the screw? It's under the water and doesn't show."—Woman's Home Companion for April.

Fits, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The best memory is the kind that remembers what to forget.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic 25c a bottle

If we were all as free with assistance as advice, the world would be different.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

When half a dozen women get together they proceed to lay out their neighbors and cackle.

Teething Children During Hot Weather

Should take Dr. Biggers Huckleberry Cordial. It cures all Stomach and Bowel Disease, Diarrhoea, etc. At Druggist 25c and 50c

The suspicious man keeps one eye on his neighbor, but the wise man keeps both eyes on himself.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion; never fails. Sold by Druggists. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind. $1.

The best way to be happy is to pretend that you are.

BABY'S AWFUL HUMOR.

Thin Skin Formed Over Body and Under It Was Watery Blood—Cured in One Week by Cuticura Remedies.

"When my little girl baby was one week old she had a skin disease. A thin skin formed over her body and under it was watery blood, and when she was washed it would burst and break. She was in that condition for weeks, and I tried everything I could think of, but nothing did her any good. When she was three months old I took her to San Antonio to see a doctor, but the doctor we wanted to see was not at home, so my sister gave me a cake of Cuticura Soap and half a box of Cuticura Ointment, and told me to use them, which I did in time. I used them three times, and the humor began to fade, and in one week she was sound and well, and it has never returned since. I think every mother should keep the Cuticura Remedies in the house. Mrs. H. Aaron, Benton, Texas, July 3, 1905."

It's easier for the average woman to preserve fruit than it is for her to preserve her good looks.

THE DAISY FLY KILLER destroys all the flies and affords comfort to every home. One 10c. box lasts the entire season. Handsome in persons. Clean, neat and will not soil or injure anything. Try them once and you will never be without them. If not kept by dealers, sent prepaid for 20c. HAROLD SOMERS, 149 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PENSION FOR AGE. A new order will give pension for age. Write me at once for blanks and instructions. Free of charge. No Pension, No Pay. Address W. H. WILLS, Wills Building, 312 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C. Patents and Trade-Marks solicited.

A WOMAN'S ORDEAL

DREADS DOCTOR'S QUESTIONS

Thousands Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and Receive Valuable Advice Absolutely Confidential and Free

There can be no more terrible ordeal to a delicate, sensitive, refined woman than to be obliged to answer certain questions in regard to her private ills, even when those questions are asked by her family physician, and many

continue to suffer rather than submit to examinations which so many physicians propose in order to intelligently treat the disease; and this is the reason why so many physicians fail to cure female disease.

This is also the reason why thousands upon thousands of women are corresponding with Mrs Pinkham, daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. To her they can confide every detail of their illness, and from her great knowledge, obtained from years of experience in treating female ills, Mrs. Pinkham can advise sick women more wisely than the local physician.

Read how Mrs. Pinkham helped Mrs. T. C. Willadsen of Manning, Ia. She writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

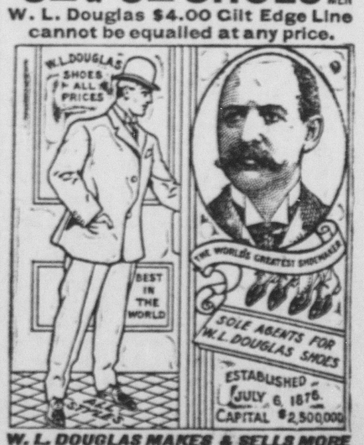
"I can truly say that you have saved my life, and I cannot express my gratitude in words. Before I wrote to you telling you how I felt, I had doctored for over two years steady, and spent lots of money in medicines besides, but it all failed to do me any good. I had female trouble and would daily have fainting spells, backache, bearing-down pains, and my monthly periods were very irregular and finally ceased. I wrote to you for your advice and received a letter full of instructions just what to do, and also commenced to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I have been restored to perfect health. Had it not been for you I would have been in my grave to-day."

Mountains of proof establish the fact that no medicine in the world equals Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for restoring women's health.

MAKE EVERY DAY COUNT-
no matter how bad the weather
You cannot afford to be without a
TOWER'S WATERPROOF OILED SUIT OR SLICKER
When you buy look for the SIGN OF THE FISH

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3.00 SHOES FOR MEN

W. L. Douglas $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.


W.L.DOUGLAS SHOES FOR ALL THE FAMILY
BEST IN THE WORLD
THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOEMAKER
SOLE AGENTS FOR W.L.DOUGLAS SHOES
ESTABLISHED JULY 6, 1876. CAPITAL $2,500,000

W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES & SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER IN THE WORLD.

$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

If I could take you into my three large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you the infinite care with which every pair of shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe.

W. L. Douglas Strong Made Shoes for Men, $2.50, $2.00. Boys' School & Dress Shoes, $2.50, $2, $1.75, $1.50

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. Take no substitute. None genuine without his name and price stamped on bottom.

Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.

Write for Illustrated Catalog.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

YOU CANNOT

CURE

all inflamed, ulcerated and catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane such as **nasal catarrh, uterine catarrh caused by feminine ills, sore throat, sore mouth or inflamed eyes** by simply dosing the stomach.

But you surely **can cure** these stubborn affections by local treatment with

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

which destroys the disease germs, checks discharges, stops pain, and heals the inflammation and soreness.

Paxtine represents the most successful local treatment for **feminine ills** ever produced. Thousands of women testify to this fact. 50 cents at druggists.

Send for Free Trial Box

THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER. IT WILL PAY
BNU 22

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1906.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Reformed—Union, morning, communion, preparatory service Saturday afternoon; Spring Mills, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

Lutheran—Tusseyville, morning; Centre Hall, afternoon; Spring Mills, evening.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, morning; Spring Mills, afternoon.

[Appointments not given here have not been reported to this office.]

Heckman--Long.

Nestor S. Heckman, son of Jeremiah Heckman, and Miss Anna Long, daughter of Andrew Long, all of Spring Mills, were married 15th inst., at the Lutheran parsonage by Rev. J. M. Rearick.

Keith's Theatre.

An unique feature is being presented at Keith's Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, this week. This is a play, "Under the Third Degree," in which the protean, William Courtleigh, appears in eight different roles. Another attraction is Nina Morris and Company in "A Friend's Advice." Edward Reynard, ventriloquist; the three Dumonds, Irving Jones, the Boldens, the Tanakas, Susie Fisher, and Mlle. Chester and dog, are others on the bill. Walter C. Kelly, monologist, is particularly pleasing, as is also Lillian Shaw in travesty and imitations. The four Lukens, acrobats, give some wonderful performances.

Geary--Rossman.

The marriage of Charles Geary, of Altoona, and Miss Blanche V. Rossman, of Tusseyville, was solemnized at the home of the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Rossman, Saturday evening, Rev. J. M. Rearick officiating. Only a few of the nearest relatives of the principals witnessed the ceremonies.

The groom is a son of D. W. Geary, of near Tusseyville, and is a painter and decorator. He has been in Altoona for some time. The bride is a young lady highly regarded in the community of her home, and for several years taught school in Potter township.

The young couple will reside in Altoona.

Letter to J. D. Murray.

Centre Hall, Pa.

Dear Sir: Thomas J. Bannon, druggist, Westerly, R. I., says:

Westerly painters expect a gallon of paint to cover 19 sets of blinds; Devoe covers 25; there is no such thing as rubbing this out.

(The usual reckoning is for a gallon to cover 16. We suspect the Westerly people don't wear their paint until it gets very shabby.)

Devoe covers more; of course, we know that; we know why too; it's all paint and full-measure.

Yours truly

F. W. DEVOE & CO.,

21 New York.

Kreamer & Son sell our paint.

LOCALS.

H. A. Stover, of Yeagertown, sold his farm, west of Spring Mills, to Elmer Ripka. Consideration, $2275.

Steel Hunter and Miss Estella Auman were visitors at the home of Samuel Colyer, near Centre Hill, Sunday.

Peter Smith, of Centre Hill, sold his farm of 137 acres, in Porter township, Clinton county, to Joe Long for $5000.

W. M. Grove, T. M. Gramley and Wm. Pealer were appointed by the court to view a road in Haines township.

The Gentzell-Beezer horse sale Saturday, in Bellefonte, was a quite brisk affair. The horses averaged almost $192.

"Must have the Centre Reporter to get the Centre county news." That is the way Charles F. Lontz, a Mifflinburg railroad office young man puts it. And he is right.

Dr. Laurie, of Bellefonte, was one of the two commissioners who opposed the union of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and the Presbyterian church in the U. S. A. Even ministers labor hard for distinction.

J. Newlin Hall, of Howard township, was recently thrown from an iron land roller and seriously injured, the roller having passed over the lower part of his body. No bones were crushed, but the attending physician, Dr. W. O. McIntire, found various other injuries.

Among the callers from Harris township Monday was Amos Koch, who came to Centre Hall to look after the graves of departed relatives. Mr. Koch related that his mother, Mrs. Nancy Koch, although eighty-five years of age, was quite active. She is the daughter of Jacob Dunkle, of Farmers Mills, deceased, and is the only survivor of a family of sixteen or eighteen children.

The cigarette fiend is being hit hard upon all sides in the business world. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company has announced that every employe found smoking cigarettes for the company will no longer give him employment, they have ascertained to their satisfaction that the cigarette fiend cannot, or does not, perform his duties in as satisfactory a manner as does the other fellow. This is poor encouragement for the boys.

THE GRANGERS ASK QUESTIONS.

The Demand for Trolleys to Carry Freight, Two-Cent a Mile Passenger Rate, Retaining of Personal Property Tax May be Realized.

The legislative committee of the State Grange has prepared a few questions to submit to candidates for the Legislature which heretofore would have been regarded with suspicion. They are not all radical in the present political conditions.

What the grangers want is that candidates for the Legislature shall be pledged to give trolleys the right to carry freight; to support a bill for a uniform passenger rate of two cents a mile; not to accept free transportation; to favor the enforcement of the Constitution, particularly as to transportation companies; to favor the counties retaining all the revenue from the personal property tax and from licenses, also the equalization of taxation, an increase of State aid for township roads and more money for centralized township and high schools.

In the last campaign for the election of members of the Legislature few candidates would have cared to answer any of these questions, and almost all would have dodged. The questions are easy now. In fact, the known sentiment of the State makes it very certain that the more important measures proposed will be enacted by the next Legislature without the trouble of pledging the members in advance. Two-cent railroad fares and the right of trolleys to carry freight, together with some changes in the disposition of State revenues for the further benefit of counties, are as certain as the daylight. Legislation of this kind would have gone through at the extra session if such subjects had been included in the purposes of the call.

The sentiment in favor of turning back to the counties more of the revenue and increasing the appropriations to township schools and roads will probably be no less decisive. The equalization of taxation will bring out different opinions, but some action will be possible because the influences that have heretofore stood in the way are no longer able to do so.

The grangers, therefore, will have good luck with their questions. They will hardly find a candidate for the Legislature on any party ticket who will not favorably and without hesitation answer all of them; and it will be generally done in good faith.

Veterans Dying Off.

There was a net decrease of 2,153 names on the United States pension rolls during April. The total number of pensioners was 987,806 of all classes on the rolls April 30. There are now 669,673 survivors of the Civil War on the pension rolls, the number of decreases in this class during April being 2136.

The total loss by death of pensioned Civil War soldiers and sailors was 3124 for the month.

Call in the Bonds.

Frequent inquiries are being made for good, safe investments, bearing a reasonable return in interest. Money is cheapening. Bonds and mortgages are being sought after. This being the case, the local authorities would be justified in calling in all the borough bonds. These bonds are bearing five per cent. interest, and there is a veritable scramble for them.

By re-issuing the borough bond, including those for water, at least one per cent—perhaps more—could be saved.

This action—the calling in and re-issuing of the bonds—is a matter that rests entirely with the members of the town council, that is so far as the business transaction goes, but the will of the people should be and no doubt will be the cause for action.

The personel of the bond-holders cannot be considered. It is a case of dollars and cents to be saved to the tax payers.

Call in and re-issue the bonds.

LOCALS.

The engagement of Hon. P. E. Womelsdorf, of Philipsburg, to Miss Emma D. Warfel, a daughter of former postmaster Harry Warfel, of that place, has been announced.

Edward Everett Hale's optimistic article on "The Comforts of To-day," and the first article of a serious campaign against Child Slavery are the contrasting features that distinguish the June number of the Woman's Home Companion.

The Patrons Exhibition and Fair, at Centre Hall, will be held September 15th to 22nd, inclusive. In the list of fairs published by the State Agricultural Department, the date was incorrectly stated to be September 25 to 28. This year, and hereafter, at least $50 will be awarded in prizes, to be distributed to all exhibitors of meritorious articles.

There are two kinds of girls in the world, the girl who works and the girl who gads. Work lends dignity to a pretty girl, is an added charm to her. The girl who works combines the useful and ornamental. She might gad about, roll on sofas, gossip and read story books, but she prefers to be of some use in the world and goes out as stenographer, teacher, saleslady or housekeeper bravely makes her own way.

Her Claims to Patronage.

When Mrs. Lombard offered to recommend Miss Simpson to her friends as a dressmaker she was honest in her wish to help the little woman, but her efforts bore more evidence of honesty than of tact.

"I wish you would try Dora Simpson," she said earnestly to three of her friends who were calling upon her one day. "She's such a good little body and so unfortunate! Her old customers have dropped off one by one till there's scarcely a person in the neighborhood who employs her now.

"As I often say to my husband," continued Mrs. Lombard, with haste, as she saw signs of inquiry on the faces of her friends, "suppose she doesn't fit very well. That doesn't alter the fact that she has an invalid brother to support and that she tried everything else, from stenography to cooking, and only took up sewing as a last resort and just hates every stitch she takes and always has. Now, do try her, some of you. She's been with me for the last four days making a jacket for my Jim. Dora is just as patient about it as can be, though we've had it all to pieces three times."—Youth's Companion.

The First Man Dressmaker.

The first male celebrity who made his mark as a dressmaker was Rhomberg, the son of a Bavarian peasant from the neighborhood of Munich. One day in the month of May, 1730, a beautiful equipage was seen driving about Paris with an escutcheon in the shape of a corset and an open pair of scissors in the middle painted on the panel of each door. That was Rhomberg's coat of arms, and it told its own tale. He was a genius in his way and owed his success chiefly to his skill in disguising slight deformities and bringing out the most attractive charms of his fair customers. He rapidly made a fortune and left his heirs an annual income of 50,000 francs. Under the first empire and the restoration Leroy supplied the dresses of the ladies of the court and the higher nobility from his splendid mansion in the Rue Richelieu. An effusive encomium was written upon him by Auger, a member of the academy.

Fulminate of Mercury.

A peculiarity of fulminate of mercury is that it produces a shock to which all other substances are sensitive, and its supreme value as an explosive rests in this fact and in the known liability of all explosives to be detonated by more or less distant explosions. There is a current of sympathetic influence in these terrible chemical compositions that is as strange as it is dangerous. What is required to produce explosion is the rapid generation of great heat along with large quantities of oxygen. In gunpowder, for instance, the nitrate of potash (saltpeter), which is the chief ingredient, is practically imprisoned oxygen, and when it is decomposed along with charcoal an immense heat is developed, which causes the gases to expand suddenly; hence explosion.

They Needed the Money.

A freight steamer once came into Mariopol, a port on the sea of Azov, which had among its cargo 100 pieces of machinery numbered "M." from 1 to 100. When the pieces were unloaded it was found that No. 87 was missing, but two pieces numbered 88 showed that there had been an error, the final tally being correct. But the custom officials did not take this view of the matter, the port being in need of funds, so they fined the ship 500 rubles for being short of cargo as per manifest—namely, No. 87—and 1,000 rubles for smuggling, having two pieces numbered 88 when the manifest called for but one.—Caroline Lockhart in Lippincott's Magazine.

The Philosophy of Thunder.

Thunder is caused by the lightning spark heating the air in its path, causing sudden expansion and compression all around, followed by as sudden a rush of air into the partial vacuum thus produced. If the spark be straight and short the clap will be short and sharp; if its path be a long and crooked one a succession of sounds, one after the other, with a characteristic rattle, will be heard, followed by the echoes from other clouds. The echoes have a rolling and rumbling sound.

The Tendon Achilles.

Anatomists fancifully call the big tendon of the heel "tendon Achilles," after the Greek hero. The mythological story goes that his mother, Thetis, holding him by the heel, dipped him in the river Styx to make him invulnerable. Put Paris inflicted a wound that proved fatal on the heel that had not been immersed.

A Dangerous Practice.

A.—Is dying the hair as dangerous as the doctors would make it appear? B.—Certainly! You take my word for it. Only last spring an uncle of mine dyed his hair, and in three weeks he was married to a widow with four children.—Fliegende Blatter.

Overdid It.

"So sorry not to have heard your lecture last night," said the loquacious lady. "I know I missed a treat. Everybody says it was good."

"How did they find out?" asked Mr. Frockcoat. "The lecture, you know, was postponed."

The Clever Girl.

Daughter—I don't want to marry just yet. I'd rather stay at school. Mother—You must remember, dear, men do not wish clever wives. Daughter—But all men are not like papa.

Taming a Rat.

A trapped rat may easily be tamed by allowing no water but that offered in a spoon, for the creature soon learns to recognize the hand which supplies this all important necessary.

Advertise.

Making Bread With Sea Water.

At one time sea water was used in some English seaside places when making bread. Even now villages along the coast line of France utilize it. Fresh rain or spring water is only used for the leaven, pure sea water being exclusively employed for the making and mixing of the dough. By this method no mineral or table salt requires to be added, the natural salt water giving the bread the necessary degree of salinity. But, though sea water does admirably for breadmaking, when applied to other culinary purposes the result is a disagreeable failure. The wheaten bread produced by it, however, is excellent and of great hygienic value. The chloride of magnesium, which imparts the acrid taste to sea water, is decomposed in the heating and therefore does not convey its original disagreeable taste to the bread, while the common salt, of course, permanently retains all its characteristic saline properties. The mineral substances left in the baked bread are considered to be of the nature of very mild regulating medicines.—London Mail.

The Tailor Bird.

The brilliantly plumed birds of the tropical forests are exposed to many dangers, and if they were not gifted with peculiar yet useful instincts they would fall ready victims to their enemies. Chattering monkeys and big snakes steal and eat their eggs, while their offspring are preyed upon by foes on every side. But it takes a sly monkey or snake to get ahead of the tailor bird, a small East Indian singing bird. She hides her nest so skillfully that her enemies cannot find it, no matter how hard they try. This she does by using her long, slender bill as a needle. With the tough fiber of a parasitic plant abundant in the tropics, as a thread she sews a dead leaf taken from the end of a slender and hanging branch, and between these leaves she builds her nests, where neither monkey nor snake can approach, because the branch will not bear its weight.

A Miniature Inland Ocean.

One of the queerest sheets of water in New England or within the limits of the United States, or the world for that matter, is the celebrated "Snow's ocean" in the state of Maine. When calm it is to all appearances an ordinary pond of no great dimensions, but observations and investigations made more than a century ago prove that the little body of water is a veritable ocean. It is located in Orrington, near Bangor, and its peculiarity is that, although situated among some high hills some distance from ocean or river, it has tides which rise and fall as regularly as do those of the great Atlantic. Many so called scientific examinations of this miniature ocean's bed and surrounding banks have been made, but so far no tenable explanation of the phenomenon has ever been given to the public.

Labor In Old Times.

Twelve hours in winter and fourteen in summer was a fair average day's work, but in Lyons in 1571 the printers worked from 2 o'clock in the morning till 8 or 9 in the evening. In other trades the working hours were often from 4 in the morning till 9 at night or from 5 to 10. Workers in the same metier generally lived together in the same street, but the maitre artisan had his own maison. The ground floor was his shop or workshop; above was his bedroom, which was also the sitting and eating room; a small room adjoining accommodated his children, and above was a garret where various commodities were stored.—Brisson's "Work and Workers."

Capsicum.

The capsicum plant, from which the different varieties of pepper are produced, is indigenous to the tropical regions of Europe, Asia, Africa and America. It grows wild almost as well as under cultivation in all these countries, and in each is used by the natives as a seasoning for food. Its extensive employment has suggested to medical theorists the thought that it must be considered as a natural tonic for the stomach in tropical countries.

Mermaids.

All the world over there are legends about mermaids. The Chinese tell stories not unlike others about the sea woman of their southern seas. Mankind is taught on the most excellent evidence that a mermaid was captured at Bangor, on the shores of the Belfast lough, in the sixth century, while another caught at Edam in 1403 was carried to Haarlem and kept there for many years.

Wanted All That Was In It.

Father (whose wife has presented him with twins)—Tommy, you may stay home from school today and tomorrow tell the teacher that you have two new brothers. Tommy—Wouldn't it be better to say that I have only one new brother? Then I can stay home a day next week for the other one.—Fliegende Blatter.

Health Crazes.

The pursuit of health, like the morphia habit or drunkenness, grows on people till it really becomes a vice. Continuous thought and anxiety about one's health is extremely bad for the constitution and undermines it quicker than port wine.—London Queen.

Sure Thing.

Teacher—A miracle is going against the natural order of things. Are miracles performed today? Bright Boy—Yes'm. Teacher—Name one. Bright Boy—Well, mamma says that papa is always turning night into day.—Life.

None can tell where the diamond goes to in combustion. When burned it leaves no ash and not a trace of the once brilliant stone.

Visiting cards printed at this office

"Sweated," Then Died.

Anna Weaver entered a trespass suit in the Blair county court against the city of Altoona, to recover $30,000 damages. She charged the city police department with maintaining in its lock-up a sweat-box seven feet high, two feet wide and one foot deep, in which a prisoner must stand erect and cannot lie down nor turn around. Mrs. Weaver alleges that her husband, while sick, was imprisoned in this sweat-box, and there suffered such physical pain as to cause his death the following day. This suit will test the right of a city to inflict the sweat-box process on criminals.

Mayer's Successor. Who?

The successor to Judge Mayer in the Clinton-Elk-Cameron judicial district is being looked for. There are a number of aspirants. Among the Republicans are Capt. W. C. Kress, of Lock Haven, and Hon. B. W. Green, of Emporium.

In the Democratic column are T. C. Hipple and George A. Brown, of Lock Haven, and Major Harry Alvin Hall, of Ridgeway, seeking recognition.

It is surmised that Governor Pennypacker will appoint a judge after the Republicans have placed a candidate in the field, and that he will select as his appointee the Republican candidate.

The selection made at the November election will be for a full term of ten years.

Fire at Jacksonville.

The dwelling house on the farm of A. J. Pifer, near Jacksonville (known as the old McCalmont place) caught fire on Monday night of last week and burned down with all its contents. Mr. Pifer and wife, eight children narrowly escaped with their lives.

Mr. and Mrs. Pifer had gone to Howard returning about ten o'clock They went to bed and about an hour later they were awakened by breaking glass caused by the heat, and they made their escape leaving all their belongings behind.

After the evening meal was cooked the fire in the cook stove was allowed to go out, and at the time the building caught there was not a spark of fire in the house. How it caught nobody knows. The loss is estimated at about $1,500.

New Industry For Farmers.

Long ago the country was dotted thickly with distilleries. The tax on spirits was low and whisky was cheap. Every other farm had its "still." These have now largely vanished before a hesvy internal revenue tax, although the moonshiner exists in some remote regions. As a result, Pennsylvania farmers no longer drive a load of rye to the owner of the distillery and carry away an equivalent in whisky.

The passage of the free alcohol bill will tend to establish a brand new kind of distillery. This later crop will convert beets, potatoes and other vegetables into denatured alcohol, which possesses all the needed properties of a good fuel and a first-rate illuminant, without any of the elements of an intoxicant.

To turn a potato into alcohol is a cheap and easy task. It will be less expensive than the old method of turning rye into whisky. For this reason there is likely to spring up on the farms of the United States a tremendous number of little distilleries which will do a more or less local business This provided the free alcohol bill which passed the Senate, becomes a law, which now seems likely.

United States Senator Burton would not be the only Senator debarred from ever holding office if all the guilty grafters were sentenced to the pen. The only difference is Burton was proven guilty.

Read the Reporter.

To a Smart Property-Owner.

Painting is practical work. Skill wins. It's the same with paint making.

You know 4 gallons L. & M. mixed with 3 gallons Linseed Oil makes enough paint for a moderate sized house—the best paint money can buy—because the L. & M. Zinc hardens the L. & M. White Lead and makes the L. & M. Paint wear like iron.

Buy L. & M. and don't pay $1.50 a gallon for Linseed Oil, as you do in ready-for-use paint, but buy oil fresh from the barrel at 60 cents, and mix with the L. & M.

Actual cost L. & M. about $1.20 per gallon.

Sold by Rearick Bros., Centre Hall.

A curate is not always accurate.

Most fellows would rather look bored than pay board.

Even after he is broke the baseball pitcher may make good.

Some people run into debt and then claim they are pushed in.

The astronomer studies the stars, the actor understudies them.

WANTED—Travelling salesman. Must furnish references and invest One Thousand ($1000 00) Dollars in our 6 per cent. bonds. Salary and expenses paid. Experience not required. We teach business at our mills. THE WHEELING ROOFING & CORNICE CO.

EGGS FOR SALE—Eggs from standard bred White Wyandottes of a carefully selected heavy laying strain; pure white and the true Wyandotte shape, $1.00 per setting of 15. D. J. MEYER, Centre Hall, Pa.

H. S. TAYLOR

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office: Opera House Block } BELLEFONTE, PA.
Opposite Court House }

All branches of legal business attended to promptly.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

Linens, Lawns, Batistes, Cloth for Eton suits. Fancy suitings for full suits in broken and striped effects. Muslin, cambric and nainsook.

LADIES'

—Nainsook and Cambric Night Gowns—V shape and round neck.

—Cambric and Muslin corset covers, trimmed back and front with lace ribbon and beading; full blouse front.

—Muslin and cambric skirts, trimmed with lace or embroidery.

ALSO A LINE OF OXFORDS

H. F. ROSSMAN

SPRING MILLS, PA.

Shoes! Shoes!

Good Resolution: For Health, Wealth and Prosperity buy your Shoes from Krape.

My price is saving, good health and prosperity assured.

Douglass, Dayton
A. A. Cutler
Radcliffe

Seeing is convincing in Price and Quality.
Come one and all.

C. A. KRAPE

Spring Mills, Pa.

Montgomery's

Men's Suits $7.50 to $25

Youth's Suits $5 to $15

Children's Suits $2 to $5

G. A. R. Lents $8 to $12

Clothing is all New. The entire stock was bought for Spring and Summer 1906.

We Have No Back Numbers

Every Suit, whether for man, youth or child, is the best from every standpoint that can possibly be sold by anyone for the money.

We guarantee every Suit in quality, make and price. If not, get your money back.

Montgomery & Company

BELLEFONTE, PA.